The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,905—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1883. Friday.
R. CLYDE	4124 750	E. M. Edmond	..9th Nov.
SURAT	3162 520	C. R. Edwards	..16th "
S. MIRZAPORE	3287 620	C. G. Perrins	..23rd "
VENETIA	2726 500	A. B. Daniell	..30th "
T. THAMES	4101 750	W. D. Anderson	..7th Dec.
CATHAY	3263 500	W. M. Robbie	..14th "
L. VERONA	3126 600	G. W. Atkinson	..21st "
BOKHARA	3522 900	H. Weigheil	..28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
PEKIN	3500 600	A. Symons	..16th Nov.
HYDASPES	2284 500	G. Scrivener	..30th "
BRINDISI	3342 550	J. Orman	..14th Dec.
ASSAYE	3041 550	E. Ashdown	..28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 5, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs. 500	Including wines.	I Class .. Rs. 520	Including wines.
II do. 360		II do. 350	
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Mail-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883
INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 11 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	Rs. 95	Brighton Route	Rs. 10
"	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 85
From Naples,	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 160
"	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 120

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class „ 5 18 1

The above Steamer will be followed by the CANTON, leaving 1st December.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,631 tons register, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, on or about the 15th instant.

This vessel so well and favourably known in Calcutta has very superior accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For farther particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th November, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500 550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th Dec. 1884.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500 500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000 600	28th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500 550	27th Nov.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000 600	27th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1883.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE STEAMRS will be DESPATCHED regularly once a month, or oftener, from BOMBAY to HULL, and we are prepared to book through cargo for the following ports:—

Amsterdam.	Danzig.	Stettin.
Antwerp.	Drontheim.	Troppping.
Bergen.	Dunkirk.	York.
Bordeaux.	Ghent.	Reval-Libaso.
Boston.	Gothenburg.	Riga.
Bremen.	Hamburg.	Rotterdam.
Christiania.	Harlingen.	Rouen.
Christiansand.	Helsingfors.	St. Petersburg.
Copenhagen.	Konigsberg.	Stavanger.
Cronstadt.	Malmo.	Stockholm.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR and Co.,
Agents, Wilson Line.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

THE s. s. THESSALY has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS WITHOUT DELAY.

CONSIGNEES of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo, WITHOUT DELAY, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th November, 1883.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

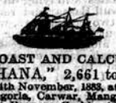
TO BE LET, from 15th November, a fully furnished TOP FLOOR in Hornby-row, Fort, entirely open to the westerly sea breeze, for about four or six months. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent,
9, Hornby Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 13th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 10th November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 8th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th November, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 3 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size	Rs. 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size	„ 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem
at age 30 Rs. 24- 2-0
at age 40 Rs. 48- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.
Aug. 1883.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.

HEFTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL — A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE — A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	PALE DINNER — An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	VINO DE PASTO — A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
28 0	DRY — Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	GOLDEN — A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO — Old, pure, delicate, dry.	28 0
28 0	MANZANILLA — Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO — Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

BOLTON AND Co., have just unpacked a large and varied Stock of TOYS moderately priced to meet a speedy sale.

INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COOPER, 'MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS AGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

MADE TO MEASURE, { HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT FITTING. } OR READY FOR USE.

Combining every modern improvement with the best Material and Work.

	Rs.		Rs
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs.	6 for 36	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable...	6 for 46
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 52
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for 56
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28		
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c	6 for 32	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel	6 for 52
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	SPUN SILK, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., } SHIRT-MAKERS, { BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,
SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

JUST ARRIVED a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of ready made brass and silver mounted single and double HARNESS of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKE

and very highly finished.

PRICE AS FOLLOWS:

Brass-mounted	single harness	Rs.	55 to Rs.	85 per set.
Silver „	„ „	„	80 to „	100 „
Brass „	double „	„	175 to „	200 „
Silver „	„ „	„	200 to „	225 „
	Etc.,	Etc.		

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AD at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.

Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80
Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320

KEYLESS.

Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.	
Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

NO BUNGLING

C. MARCKS AND CO.

H. M. THE QUEEN
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

HAVE at St. James's Palace a professional taster, before whom is placed for selection the various Wines required for Royal use. The selected CHAMPAGNE is WACHTER & Co.'s, of Epernay, and a Royal Warrant notifying their appointment is in our office; and as "Good Wine needs no bush," we, as Sole Agents for Wachter & Co., say—"Try their ROYAL CHARTER Champagne @ Rs. 58 per dozen," subject to Cash discount.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN REVIEW,

CONTAINING THE

"CREAM"

OF

CURRENT LITERATURE,

EDITED BY

F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING Specimen Copies or wishing to subscribe are requested to order at once, as the number of copies originally intended to be issued is nearly bespoken, and the Review cannot be kept in type after publication.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.

	Rs. as.
Rs. 20 per annum, or with mofussil postage	22 0
„ 11 for 6 months „ „ „	12 0
Single copies, per value-payable post	2 4

CONTENTS: Vol. I., No. 1.

1. Prefatory Sonnet.
2. Ourselves.
3. Anglo-Indian Verse.
4. The Rent Bill and the Zemindars.
5. The Pity of it.
6. Notices of Books.
7. Cream of the Monthly Reviews:—
   - Nineteenth Century.
   - Contemporary Review.
   - National Review.
   - Fortnightly Review.
   - Longman's Magazine.
   - Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.
8. Cream of the Weekly Reviews:—
   - Athenæum.
   - Academy.
   - Spectator.
   - Saturday Review.
9. The Month.
10. General Notes.

The proprietor has the pleasure to announce that in the next number will appear a Review of Sir Henry Thompson's "Food and Feeding," with special reference to dietary in tropical climates, by E. A. Birch, M. D.

ARREAR RATES.

	Rs. a.
Yearly ...Rs. 25, or with mofussil postage	27 0
Half-yearly... „ 13, do do	14 0

To avail themselves of the benefit of the ADVANCE RATES, Subscribers must pay—

Annual ...	...Subscriptions within 2 months.
Half-yearly... ...	do. do. 1 month.

When Stamps are forwarded sufficient extra must be sent to cover discount, and when Cheques upon Mofussil Banks are sent, they must be drawn for an amount covering the Exchange.

Single copies sent post-free by value-payable post for two rupees four annas.

Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT,
"The Asian" Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED four SUPERVISORS for the LOCAL FUND DEPARTMENT, MALABAR, on salaries, 2 at Rs. 100 and 2 at Rs. 125 each per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials.

GEO. ANDERSON,
Local Fund Engineer, Malabar.

Calicut, 30th October, 1883.

WANTED

FOR EMPLOYMENT in the CENTRAL PROVINCES, five or six SURVEYORS and LEVELLERS, on salaries from Rupees 40 to Rupees 60 per mensem, according to qualifications, with horse allowance. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to the

ASSISTANT to the CHIEF ENGINEER,
Central Provinces, Nagpur.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Lolueh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 33½ Rutees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Bahadsai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
[ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED,
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
26, Apollo-street.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR GENERAL AND SMALL STORES AND OILS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive up to noon of the 1st December 1883, tenders addressed to the Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, for the supply of the General and Small Stores and oils required by this Railway during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1884. Particulars of the required supplies, forms of tenders, and conditions of contract can be had on payment of a fee of Re. 1 on application to the following officers.

The Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

The Depôt Storekeepers, Agra, Sabarmati and Khandwa, at whose offices samples of the articles can be seen.

The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items in the same tender. Stores are to be delivered at Agra Cantonment, Khandwa and Sabarmati Depôts, free of all charges and subject to approval as per conditions of form of tender.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

E. N. HOMAN,
Chief Storekeeper, R. M. Railway.

Ajmere, 3rd Nov. 1883.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Meeting of the above Company, advertised for the 9th instant, will NOT be held, but in place thereof the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the said Company will be held at the Mill premises, Chinchpoogly, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, 1883, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1883.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Tooleydas Varjdas, deceased.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To consider and pass a Resolution regarding an application made by the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for a contribution towards the maintenance of the proposed Hospital for Animals.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 3, 1883.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th October to 15th November, 1883.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the county of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 32 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent. commission; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for large consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorized to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST..... .Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

MESSRS. NORVILLE and FERRELL have the honour to announce that they have renewed their lease of the above named

FASHIONABLE RESORT,

and during the current week will present the following

VARIED PROGRAMMES.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER,
The Screaming Farce,
MY WIFE'S BONNET,
Received with uproarious applause on
SATURDAY NIGHT LAST,
To be followed by the Sparkling Burlesque
IVANHOE.

FRIDAY,
CLOSED for Rehearsal of
PARIS.

SATURDAY,
A CONJUGAL LESSON,
and the classical Burlesque
PARIS,
For the First Time in Bombay.
NEW SONGS!
NEW DANCES!!
NEW JOKES!!!
NEW PUNS!!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30: Commence at 9.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY NEXT,

BENEFIT OF

MISS EMMA MARKHAM.

POSTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 10th November, 1883, INLAND PARCELS and PACKETS of every description will be RECEIVED for DESPATCH at ALL the TOWN SUB POST OFFICES between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days only.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, 7th November 1883.

NOTICE.

THE CARDS for ADMISSION to the Dockyard on the occasion of the arrival of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT will not be ready for issue before the 16th instant, and no cards will be issued after the 19th instant (noon): in the meantime applications will be received and considered. The accommodation that can be provided is very limited and it may not be possible to comply with all applications.

J. HEXT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT of the POONA CANTONMENT COMMITTEE hereby invites TENDERS for a LOAN OF RUPEES 1,38,000, to be raised by the Poona Cantonment Committee on the Security of the revenues of the Poona Cantonment Fund, in four equal instalments payable at the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th December, 1883, the 5th March, 5th June, and 5th September, 1884, respectively, for the construction of a market and of sheds for milch, kine, within the above cantonment.

2. The raising of the said loan has been authorised by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879. It is to be repayable, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, in thirty equal half-yearly instalments of which the first will be payable on the 1st November, 1884.

3. Interest will be paid on each instalment of the loan from the date on which such instalment is payable at the Bank.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rupees 1,38,000 will be received by the President of the Cantonment Committee up to 5 p.m. on the 20th November 1883. Tenders must be in even hundreds of rupees and for not less than one hundred rupees.

5. Each tender should be addressed, in the form hereto annexed, to the President Poona Cantonment Committee, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Poona Cantonment Committee's Loan of 1883*," and sent to the Office of the Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee.

7. Each person tendering must pay either direct to the Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee, or into the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Poona Cantonment Fund, a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount for which he tenders. If the payment is made into the Bank, the Bank's receipt must accompany the tender.

7. If a tender is accepted in whole or in part this deposit of two per cent. will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment. If the instalments, or any of them, be not fully paid upon the due dates, it will be forfeited. If a tender is not accepted, the deposit will, on application, be returned by the Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee.

8. Debentures in the form hereto annexed (which will be printed on water-marked paper) will be issued on application to the Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee, as soon as possible after the 5th September 1884 for the amount of the Loan, each debenture being, at the option of the allottee, for one hundred rupees or for a multiple of one hundred rupees. Every application should state the number of debentures required and the amount of each, and should be accompanied by the receipts obtained from the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay for the four instalments for the applicant's allotment.

9. The President, Poona Cantonment Committee, does not bind the Poona Cantonment Committee to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the President, Poona Cantonment Committee,
A. H. PLUNKETT, Secretary,
Poona Cantonment Committee.

Poona, 11th October, 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. ..... of the loan advertised in the notice of the President of the Poona Cantonment Committee dated ..... and published in the Government Gazette of the ..... 1883, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified in the said notice for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of two per cent. on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted, to one-fourth of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before each of the following dates, viz., 5th December 1883, 5th March, 1884, and 5th June, 1884, and the remainder on or before 5th September, 1884, to the account of the Poona Cantonment Fund in the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

(Signature)
Full address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

Poona Cantonment Committee Loan of 1883.

We, the President and Members of the Poona Cantonment Committee, in consideration of the sum of (Rupees .....) paid to us by ..... promise to repay the said amount in thirty equal half-yearly instalments, together with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the 1st November and 1st May, commencing with the 1st November, 1884.

Poona the ... of 1883 } President } Members

ROTHERHAM'S

Rotherham's	GOLD AND SILVER	Rotherham's
Rotherham's	WATCHES,	Rotherham's
Rotherham's	OPEN, SEMI,	Rotherham's
Rotherham's	AND	Rotherham's
Rotherham's	HUNTING CASES,	Rotherham's
Rotherham's	WITH KEY AND	Rotherham's
Rotherham's	KEYLESS.	Rotherham's
Rotherham's		Rotherham's

ROTHERHAM'S.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Kerosine Oil, Miscellaneous Stores, Articles of Country Produce, &c., required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January, 1884.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government promissory notes which should be forwarded separately and not enclosed with the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1883.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY

Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, and the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive at his Office, Ajmere, up to noon on 1st December, 1883, Tenders for the loading and unloading of Stores at the various Depots on the line for a period of twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1884.

Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract may be had on payment of a fee of Re. 1, on application to the following:—

Chief Storekeeper—Ajmere.
Sub-Storekeeper—Khandwa, Sabarmati and Agra Cantonment.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

E. N. HOWARD,
Chief Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway.
Ajmere, 5th November, 1883.

JUST ARRIVED PER S. S. KHANDALLA.

TWO new fashionable English-built light canoe-shaped LANDAUS with patent hood.

An English-built BAROUCHE by Kesterton, in good order, the property of a gentleman. Price Rupees 800.

TO LET, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, from 1st December next, a good comfortable BUNGALOW, with an upper-storeyed bedroom. For rent and other particulars, apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TONIGHT.

MARCH	Fest	Bach.
OVERTURE....	Barbiere di Siviglia	Rossini.
VALSE	Manolo	Emil Waldteufel.
CHORUS	Tannhauser	Wagner.
POTPOURRI ..	Traviata	Verdi.
POLKA	Ball-Konigin	Kopetzky.

PART II.

OVERTURE....	Martha	Flotow.
VALSE	An der schonen Claren Donau	Toh. Strauss.
POTPOURRI....	Musikalisches Actienunternehmen	Adam.
GALOP	Drauf und Dran	Adam.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

CHOICE DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,

SPECIALLY prepared for the undersigned from choice, well matured TOBACCO. Will be compared favourably with any other brand of its kind in respect of Prices and Quality. A Trial Order is solicited.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL

EAU DE COLOGNE,

SUPERIOR to any other in the market in fragrance, durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.
Per case of six bottles, Rs. 2-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VELOUTINE
OR
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,
FROM
RIGAUD & CO.,
OF
PARIS AND LONDON.

AN excellent Cosmatique, free from all impurities, is recommended for imparting a natural bloom to the skin and complexion, supersedes all preparations of this kind, being made from purest materials and exquisitely delicate perfumes.
Per tin, Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPARKLING
VIN-VITÆ.
REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen, Rs. 2; per case of two dozen, Rs. 4-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WARRANTY:—Our SINGER SEWING MACHINES are far Superior to all others in quality, material, workmanship, and fit. To insure a really good and serviceable instrument the public will do well to inspect our stock.—H. A. GEYER and Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary H.E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

JUST RECEIVED Handsomely Decorated GLASSWARE, moderately priced.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

BICYCLE FOR SALE, Rs. 80, in capital condition. Apply A. PELL, Kemp & Co., Ld., Fort.

HOPED to have heard from you again, Darling. Suppose you could not manage it. All well. No news. Yours ever, CONSTANT.

ALLAHABAD Confectionery to hand, Fort and Cumballa Hill, Almond Toffee, Star Rock, Hard-bake Almond, &c., &c. W. J. ESSAI.

NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S pebble spectacles in steel frames, to be obtained from their Agent, E. I. BRANDON, Jeweller, 5, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO LET, a small upper storeyed HOUSE, situated in Bellasis-road, near the Byculla Club. Rent Rs. 100 per month. Apply to F. ROWLAND.

A GRAND QUADRILLE PARTY will be held at the Gaiety Theatre on the 9th November, 1883. Tickets to admit one gentleman and ladies Rs. 3.

SUNRISE, a short Cigar of a mild and delicious flavour and pleasant aroma. Suitable for morning smokes. Rs. 1-12 per 100.—HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow-street.

TRICHI.—Babington, per 100 Rs. 1-6, the best and cheapest cheroot. Specimen thousands will assure satisfaction.—HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow-street.

A YOUNG MAN living in a healthy locality in Fort is desirous of another joining him. House open to N.E. & W.—BACHELOR, care of *Gazette*.

A CURIOSITY at Messrs. Dinshaw Suntook & Co.'s stables, Bhendie Bazaar, a chesnut arab HORSE, a freak of Nature with regard to sex. As. 4 entrance.

I. O. G. T. FAREWELL Tea Meeting to Members of "Lodge Albion" will be held at Temperance Hall tomorrow at 8 p.m. All friends cordially invited. Non-Members, 8 annas.

FOR SALE, POLO PONY, chesnut C. B. mare, aged, very fair polo pony. For further particulars apply to Lieut. H. L. PENNELL, 2nd C. I. Horse, Byculla Club, Bombay, where the mare can be seen.

SUPERIOR LAGER BEER.—Qrts. Rs. 6-12, Pints Rs. 4-12 per dozen. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE or HIRE, a young grey ARAB HORSE and a VICTORIA. Apply to R., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a good PHAETON and Horse or Brougham, whole turnout in good condition, for cash. Apply "R. P.," *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED Atkinson's and John Gosnell's Choice TOILET SOAPS, Rs. 1-8 per box of 3 large tablets. Perfumery Rs. 1-4 per bottle. Eadham, Pile & Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of newest and fashionable Scarves, Neckties, and Collars.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out, a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

REMOVAL.—The office of THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited, is REMOVED to No. 2, HORNBY ROW, Fort, Bombay. November 5, 1883.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

SOCIAL MEETING (tea, singing and addresses) at the Methodist Church, Grant Road, THURSDAY, 8th November, 7-30 p. m. Tickets at eight annas each.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities, and the Revenue is £900,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BACON ON CUT. Also COOKED HAM and SANDWICHES, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP which has existed between us for many years as under the style of BHICOO SAZBA & COMPANY, is been DISSOLVED from 1st October, 1883.

Mr. BALCRUSTNA SAZBA will alone continue to carry on the business as heretofore under the name of BALCRUSTNA SAZBA AND COMPANY.

ARAYEN SAZBA.
BALBUSTNA SAZBA.

Bombay, 8th November, 1883.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1884
Of all shapes and sizes at our usual low prices.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, 8th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held on the 1st instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secy., Town Council
Municipal Corporation Office, 7th Nov., 1883.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Esq., will move—

That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be asked whether any report from the Executive Engineer on the subject of Artesian wells in connection with the water supply of the city has been received?

In the event of the Corporation being informed that any such report has been prepared, Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas will move that the same be printed and circulated to the Corporation.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 7th Nov., 1883.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1884. *NOW READY.* LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1884.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

RAMSAY AND CO.,
33, Rampart-road, West, Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated Wines of Messrs. W. H. NEBEL (of Leipzig and Bombay).

A Selection Fancy Goods on view.

A large and choice selection of Hungarian Wines Liqueurs, Brandies, Whiskies, Malt Liquors, &c.,&c

Agents for the sale of the well-known brands of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Wines Spirits, &c.

For cash lowest possible rates.

Price list and Samples on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 760.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The iron ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 805.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made on the original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonised case, modelled upon the handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete from frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronded keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 3 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 6th:—Ocs (s), from London. Yesterday:—Inchbonya (s), Cardiff; Sirsa (s), Trieste; Sc. Margaret, New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; Saxmundham (s), Kurrachee; Scindia (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Scindia, Geelong, and Surat entered, and the s. s. Scindia left, the dock yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 3rd November shows a decrease of Rs. 3,46,069 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—Mr. Justice Birdwood sat in the High Court chambers yesterday, but the business disposed of was of no public interest. His lordship then presided in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

SOCIAL MEETING AT THE METHODIST CHURCH.—There will be a social meeting (tea, singing and addresses) in Grant-road Church this evening at 7-30. The Rev. George Bowen will preside, and the singing of anthems, hymns, solos, &c., will be by a good choir.

FATAL FALL.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Gungasing Badulsing, aged thirty-six years. Deceased about a month ago accidentally fell and injured his left leg. Tetanus supervened, and he died. A verdict to this effect was returned.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the above dispensary last month was 4,717, of whom 952 were Parsees, 867 Hindus, 1,[illegible] Mahomedans, 117 Christians, 101 Jews, and 78 other castes.

BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.—Bawa Bapa and three other tindals of native craft were yesterday convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett of sailing their vessels in the fairway on the night of the 6th instant without exhibiting a light. They were each fined Rs. 7.—Govind Krishna and four other tindals of native craft were also convicted of anchoring their vessels in the fairway on the night of the 6th instant. They were fined Rs. 7 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mody Bay, on the body of Khardoo Bailuck, aged thirty-five years. An Sunday morning last the deceased was skylarking with another hamal on the verandah of his house, when he accidentally fell on to the street, and thereby sustained a compound fracture to his left arm. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the arm. Gangrene set in, and caused death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STREET ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a boy named Nanjee Cooverjee was run over by a four-wheeled carriage driven by a coachman named Rama Fakeera, in Nagdavi. The boy sustained a fracture to his right leg below the knee, and was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is still lying in a precarious state. Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, proceeded to the J. J. Hospital and took the deposition of the injured boy. The driver of the carriage has been arrested.

A DARING THIEF.—Suntoo Sew Narrayen was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold neck-ornament from Rada, a girl aged eleven years. The prisoner about noon on the day previous went up to Rada, who was standing by a shop in Duncan-road, seized her by the neck, removed the gold ornament, and then bolted. When the girl raised an alarm, her brother pursued the prisoner, who observing that he was pursued dropped the ornament and continued running until arrested by the police. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Oomercarry, on the body of Hurree Vithoba, aged twenty years. Deceased was a labourer, and had been suffering from fever for some time. At 10 p. m. on Tuesday he threw himself into a well at Oomercarry Cross-lane, and was drowned. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.—An inquest was also held at Dhobi Talao, on the body of Baya, woman, aged twenty years. Deceased was the wife of a shoemaker. On Monday a child of the deceased's, eighteen months old, died of fever. The deceased taking this circumstance to heart, drowned herself in the Dhobi Tank. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—A third inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Ismail Hajee Ebrahim, aged twenty years. On Tuesday the deceased poisoned himself by taking opium on the pretence of releaving a pain in his chest. He died from its effects. The verdict was that the deceased committed suicide.

QUARREL BETWEEN RACING MEN.—Mr. John Wheal, a trainer, was charged at Poona by Mr. H. G. Bowen, another trainer, with defamation. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Gangaram Bhow, and the accused was defended by Mr. Kashinath P. Gadgil. The following is the order of Col. La Touche discharging the accused:—"Mr. H. G. Bowen, in the service of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore, lodged a complaint on the 15th October, 1883, against Mr. John Wheal, in the same service, for using defamatory language, reflecting on the character of complainant, before my predecessor, Mr. Plunkett, who first fixed the hearing of the case for the 25th idem, but, as he had already a number of cases partly heard, besides a good deal of other work on hand, he was unable to take up the case on that day, and it is one of those cases to be handed over to me on being relieved. Complainant appears to be absent from Poona a long distance, and judging from the statement of his pleader is not likely to return to Poona at at early date, and he, therefore, urges that the complainant's evidence should be taken by commission. I am, however, of opinion that such course would scarcely be justifiable, for when a man thinks fit to lay a criminal information he ought to be present and not absent himself without formal leave. The complainant's pleader states that the complainant did ask permission of my predecessor, but there is nothing on record to that effect that I can find. Further, in my opinion, evidence by commission should not be taken in such cases in the absence of a material witness, and when his evidence is essentially necessary for the ends of justice. In the present instance, inquiry has not been commenced, and it is impossible to say how far the statement of the complainant will stand unshaken in cross-examination. I, therefore, reject the application of the complainant's pleader, nor am I disposed to grant any unreasonable postponement for the necessity of which the complainant's pleader has shown no satisfactory reason, and as the offence is a compoundable one, and the complainant is not present, I dismiss the complaint, and discharge Mr. Wheal under section 259 of the Criminal Procedure Code."—*Deccan Herald.*

A DANGER ON THE KENNEDY RIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can nothing be done to stop the firing of guns and waving of flags close to the ride on the Kennedy Sea Face by the native soldiers from the Marine-lines? This ride is practically the only one Bombay possesses, and it seems hardly right that it should be closed to many by the inconsiderateness of some military official. This morning I saw one rider obliged to turn back because his horse would not face the flags and firing, and a lady ran some risk through the restiveness of her horse. Bombay not being a military cantonment there are a large number of riders who do not rejoice in the possession of trained chargers, and at this time of year when so many young horses are being bought and ridden, this tyranny on the part of the military authorities is particularly objectionable.

Is not the maidan at the back of the Marine-lines the proper place for drilling and letting off powder; and if, as I have heard, the objection is made that the noise would disturb the sleepers on the lines, surely it is better to arouse the slothful than to endanger the lives of the more energetic portion of the community who look to their morning canter to keep in health. I hope, however, such pleasures may not be necessary, and that once the matter is brought to his notice, our new Brigadier-General will acknowledge the justice of the complaint, and order the troops to be kept within their proper limits.

F. G.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 6th November, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·836
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·2
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind	N.W., N.N.E., N.E., N.N.W., NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	240

* From midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in every case *Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE POLICE.

INSPECTOR RENNIE and Constable Guider, together with three sepoys named Ladoo, Succaram, and Rowjee, were charged again yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with assaulting three Borahs named Abdoolalli Allibhoy, Adamjee Jeewajee, and Jafferjee Adamjee, in Baba Daboo-street, on the 14th August last.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the first two complainants; the third complainant was unrepresented. Mr. L. Russell, barrister, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Superintendent Brewin; Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister, represented the two European officers; and Mr. Balcrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balcrishna and Bhugwandas, defended the sepoys.

The court was crowded with Borahs, Parsees, and Hindus, who evinced no little interest in the proceedings. Many persons were refused admittance.

Ladoo Bickajee, when asked by the magistrate if he had any statement to make, said.—About two and a-half months ago I was going through Baba Daboo-street, where I noticed some plates. I went to the shopkeeper in front of whose shop the plates were lying and told him that if the plates belonged to him he should remove them. I then left the shop. This was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. About two hours after I came to the same street, and noticed the plates still lying in the street. I then went to the Null Bazaar and returned to the same street with two coolie boys, who picked up the plates and put them in their baskets. As they were going along the street with the plates, one thin Borah came up and forcibly took the baskets from the boys and put the plates in the shop. I asked that Borah why he was causing obstruction in the execution of *Sirkar's* duty. He said, "What has the *Sirkar's* father to do here; go away." I seized the Borah's hand, and he commenced to push me and strike me with his fists. At this time a fat Borah came out of the shop next to that before which the plates were lying. He came up to me, seized my hand, and pulled it in order to free the thin Borah from my custody. Both of them then commenced to push me and strike me with their fists. Meanwhile another police sepoy came there and caught hold of the fat Borah, who then began to hustle him; and as the sepoy would not let him go the Borah bit him on the hand. A third squint-eyed Borah came there, who commenced to push also. He gave me several blows with his fist on my back. The thin Borah was in my custody then. A large number of Borahs collected there, who hustled us, pushed us, and caused the Borahs in our charge to escape from our custody. Just at this time Rowjee came. I stated to him all that took place. Rowjee then asked the Borahs who had escaped into the shop to come out, as there was a complaint against them by the police. They refused to come out, and made use of abusive language. Another police sepoy came there at this time and was told by Rowjee to fetch a sahib. Mr. Guider then came. A large crowd of people had collected in the street near the shop. Mr. Guider dispersed the crowd and gave me orders to do the same, and entered the shop, where Rowjee reported to him what had happened. Mr. Guider then asked the persons in the shop to come out. The crowd now in front of the shop was large and noisy. I was endeavouring to disperse the crowd and do not know what happened in the shop after this. I saw Superintendent Brewin, accompanied by a subedar and a jemadar, arrive there. They got out of their carriage and Mr. Brewin dispersed the crowd and ordered me to do the same. On account of the crowd I could not see what was going on in the shop. The fat Borah, Adamjee, was then brought out by the European officers. He was struggling and was seated in a buggy, and was driven in the direction of the hospital. Five or six other sepoys had come there from the Girgaum police station, and they removed the other persons who were arrested. The European officers then drove off in the direction of the Girgaum police station, the superintendent being the last to leave. I noticed that the two coolie boys were standing at the side of the musjid, and as I was going to the Girgaum station I took them with me. There Superintendent Brewin made inquiries of the disturbance of me, Mr. Guider and four or five others who were there. Afterwards inquiries were made of the coolie boys. I heard the coolie boys say that the baskets were taken from the baskets off their heads, and were thrown into the shop. While this inquiry was going on Mr. Rennie, accompanied by the fat Borah, Adamjee, arrived. Amongst the persons taken to the Girgaum police station there were two Mahrattas and one coolie boy. But Mr. Brewin, finding there was no evidence against them, let them go. I did not strike any one of them.

The statement of Succaram Mahadoo, one of the accused sepoys, corresponded in almost every particular with that of the accused Ladoo, with the following addition:—When I seized Adamjee he kicked me and bit me on the hand. Abdoolalli took off one of his shoes when we were in the shop and struck me on the left side of the face with it. When Abdoolalli was removed from the wheel, he was put in my charge, and I took him out into the street. Rowjee told me to take Abdoolalli. Gureenjee, Jafferjee, two ghatee boys, and one Borah boy to the Girgaum police station. I did so with the assistance of four or five sepoys. From the time I went to Baba Daboo-street up to the time I took the arrested persons to the Girgaum police station, I did not strike any one, nor did any police sepoy, or native or European police officer, strike any of them. The Borahs are accusing us for nothing.

The statement of Havildar Rowjee Choodajee, the third accused sepoy, was similar to those of the other two accused in all material points, the following being additional:—When Mr. Guider was in the shop, Jaffer

Warwickshire Regiment.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SIR CHAS. AITCHISON'S TOUR.—A telegram from Palampur, 4th November, to the *Pioneer* states:—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was received in Palampur this morning by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the Raja of Lambagraon, and the members of the Tea Planters' Association. *En route* His Honour visited Rassam tea plantation, and in the afternoon the places of local interest. The place has been prettily decorated for the occasion, and an illumination and guddi dance are to take place for the amusement of the visitors.

A POLICE STATION MOBBED.—We learn that on the 31st ultimo the *sonars* of the Almora Bazar, after a squabble with a policeman, attacked the thana and released some of their friends who were in confinement. They then proceeded to beat the Peshkar and tried to close the shops. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, having no police where with to disperse the excited *sonars*, applied to the military authorities for a small guard of Goorkhas, and on their reaching the town the disorderly mob disappeared and the ringleaders were apprehended. The case is under inquiry, and will be disposed of by Colonel Garstin on his return from camp.—*Pioneer.*

STRANGE BURIAL.—The Delhi paper gives a strange account of the burial of a Mr. Mahar, who died at the United Service Hotel on the 25th of September. The deceased was a Roman Catholic, and as the priest was not then in the station, a gallant Colonel, who was of the same faith, was asked to make some arrangements for the burial. This the Colonel agreed to do; but as the hour approached, and no one appeared, the proprietor of the hotel asked two Government subordinates if they would conduct the burial service. They consented, and at once adjourned to the cemetery, and conducted the service according to the Protestant ritual; but just as the ceremony was concluded, the Colonel arrived and expressed great indignation at finding what had happened. The scene described is a curious one, and the names of the offending parties have been taken down to be reported to the authorities.

THE SERIOUS FRAUDS ON THE RIVER PLATE BANK.

GEORGE WARDEN was again brought before Mr. Aldarman Whitehead, at Guildhall on October 16 and charged with stealing securities to the value of £110,000, the property of the bank. Mr. Abraham said the case he intended to prove against the Warden was the abstraction of Egyptian Stock entrusted to the bank by the Commercial Bank of Alexandria against an advance of £23,000. Of that stock he had been able to race £16,000 entrusted to a stockbroker by Warden, through Watters, on Oct. 1, after it had been presented for the audit, for a certain amount of cash. That was a clear case of abstraction and theft. The prisoner had arranged through Watters that the stock should be obtained for the purposes of the audit, to be returned immediately afterwards. Warden had been successful in producing nearly the whole of the stock in this way, and it was hardly necessary for him to say that if he had obtained and produced the whole the fraud would not have been detected. The prisoner had given his cheque to Messrs. Miller and Co. and Messrs. Simon for £13,000 and £10,000 respectively, by which he was enabled to obtain stock, and this amount had been coveredby a cheque for £23,000 given by Watters, although he had only £75 to his account at the bank. Mr. Mickie, another stockbroker, however, refused to part with the stock held against a cheque. Warden had then gone to Watters and told him the game was up, and obtained £300, with which he was enabled to leave the country.

Mr. G. W. Drabbie, chairman of the River Plate Bank, deposed that since 1874 Warden had been secretary to the bank, and after 1877 had also acted as manager. At the time he left he was in receipt of a yearly salary of £1,200, with a bonus which amounted to £300 more. There was a strong room at the bank, which required two different keys to open the outer door. The prisoner had one of they keys, the other, a different one, being in the possession of the accountant. In the strong room there was an iron safe, in which the customers' securities were kept. The iron safe had two keys of the same lock. One of the keys was kept by a director, who was on duty every day for a fortnight, and the other by himself as chairman. The director who was to relieve the one on duty received the key at the board meeting. There was also a strong box with two different locks in addtion to the safe in the strong room. Of that box the prisoner kept one key and the director on duty the other. If the safe were full, the box was used as a supplemental safe. The securities placed in there would be those upon which the bank had made advances. From time to time the bank did make advances upon securities. The prisoner was not entitle to make advances except with the consent of the daily committee. October I was the closing day of the final yearly audit. Messrs. Vanner and Deloitte were the auditors of the bank. At the audit it was the duty of the clerk of securities to produce to the auditors all the securities on which advances had been made by the bank. The duty of the prisoner was to hand the securities to the clerk. On the occasion in question the prisoner put himself forward and produced the securities. The customers' securities would not be produced, because they had only been deposited for safe custody. He knew the prisoner had left the bank upon Oct. 1, after addressing a letter to him (the witness), stating that he had nothing, and was merely a boarder at his sister's house, which was purchased by some money which had been left her. He had not spent anything on her himself. There was a safe in the prisoner's room, of which the prisoner had the key. After the prisoner left the key of the safe was found on the top of it. The drawers of the safe were locked and the key was not there, and the drawers were accordingly forced. Certain papers were found in the drawers, among them being a number of labels showing the name of the customers and the amount of the securities which had been abstracted by the prisoner. The director had placed entire confidence in the integrity of the prisoner. He was not able to say how the prisoner got access to the securities.

Mr. Welch Deloitte, chartered accountant, and one of the auditors to the River Plate Bank, deposed that he audited the books with Mr. Vanner, another auditor. It was always a part of his duty to examine the securities on which the bank had made advances. He was at the bank on Oct. 1, and there met Mr. Vanner. Mr. Warden was present, and they proceeded to examine the securities on which advances had been made. The securities for the loan of £25,000 to the Commercial Bank of Alexandria were produced by Mr. Warden, and the item duly passed. He had no doubt the £30,000 worth of the Egyptian Bonds was produced to him. The note "only £3,000" had been added since. Three other lots of securities following were produced by Mr. Warden, and found to be correct. There were four other lots required, and Mr. Warden said he would go into the treasury and fetch the remainder of the securities. Warden said that at about half-past one, and went out of the room, ostensibly for that purpose, but did not return. He then communicated with one of the staff, but as Mr. Warden did not return he was unable to complete the audit. It was not his duty to examine the securities left by customers for safe custody. When the securities had been counted and no brokerage was charged. He knew from time to time that very large purchases of stock were made, and he understood them to be made on their joint account. Watters was the operator. Sometimes he approved them and sometimes he disaproved, them, but then the transactions were done. He knew that the stock brokbrokers with whom he did business, required "cover." He knew only to brokers. He knew from time to time that he had made large losses, but Watters never let him knew the amount of them. He knew that Watters made large losses because he supplied the "cover" for them, otherwise failure whould have been immediate. The prisoner used to call at the bank once or twice at day, and sometimes witness called at the prisoner's office. Sometimes he gave him the securities at the bank, but generally at his office. It the early part of this year he pointed out to Watters that there was £40,000 out, and that they had better stop, but Watters, made a remark signifying that in a short time the figures would turn and be the other way. He would sometimes suggest a stock that he (witness should take from the bank as being more suitable than other stocks. Those proceedings went on until he (witness) left the Bank. Sometimes the account was even, sometimes there was a profit, and sometimes there was a loss of from £6,000 to £10,000 in a fortnight. The losses gradually increased. He could not say what the losses amounted to, but the money advanced was under £100,000. He knew that the stock he took was stock deposited with the bank by their customers for safe custody, and was entered in the security book by the security clerk, Mr. Clarke. The securities were tied up in bundles and labelled by Mr. Clarke with the name of the customer, the nature of the bonds, and the amount. The account of the securities was sometimes kept in the iron safe and sometimes in the strong box. The accountant and witness had the keys of the strong room. The chairman had one key and one of the directors had another of the iron safe, and he had one key and one of the directors the other key of strong box. Next to the directors he was the chief officer. His key locked the accountant's key. When he took the securities he preserved the labels, and left about fifteen of them in his own iron safe. He kept them in case he should be fortunate enough to be able to replace them, and then the labels would have been ready to his hand. The list of the securities which were in the fifteen label found in his iron safe were given by him to Watters in respect to the transactions to which he referred. He had no means of telling when each list was taken. He made memoranda when the coupons became due. He sent Watters a list of the securities he had taken from the bank. He wrote to the auditors or Sept. 20 making an appointment for the audit on Oct. 1. Precious to that date there had been deposited in the bank various securities on which money had been advanced. They would have to be shown to auditors. Mr. Clarke made out a list. He could not say what the figures of various stocks. He believed that about £25,000 of the Egyptian Stocks belonging to the Commercial Bank was take on Oct. 1 to replace other stock. He had no record of what was taken. Prior to Oct. 1 none of the Commercial Bank stock was taken. Some of that belonging to Lawrance, Sons, and Gardiner. He could not say the amount, but a good portion. He gave them to Watters, and also those belonging to Mr. Aungey, with the exception of £10,000 Egyptian Preference Stock. Watters never gave him receipts for these bonds, and no account was ever rendered. He knew that all the stocks would have to be produced to the auditors.

Knowing that you had large losses of over £100,000, what conversation did you have with Mr. Watters in reference to the audit at the bank?—I saw him on Sept. 29 at his office. Several days before that I had told him the audit was fixed for Oct. 1, and that the stocks that were wanting would be required. I took him round a list of the stocks on which loans were out which I had made, and left it with, him, in order that he might make it agree with his own figures, which he did. He told me that he felt certain all the stocks would be there in time for the audit. The list, so far as I can remember, comprised eight lots of stock. It did not give the name of the customer, but only the amount and the title of the stock. The stock deposited for safe keeping was in another list. Watters gave me the assurance that, so far as he saw, everything would be in order by Monday morning. I did not know where the stocks were deposited. He told me he was going to get them against cheque. Witness continued:—A few days before the 1st of October he met Watters in Throgmorton-avenue, and he said that if any hitch occurred he would give himself up. On Oct. 1 Watters came to the bank two or three times and brought him some of the missing stock, and he said that he could not get any more unless he had "cover," and he asked witness to get him "cover." The Egyptian stock had been examined and ticked off as correct first. He then took £28,000 Egyptian Preference Stock, part of the £30,000 belonging to the Commercial Bank, after it had been taken from Inman and Watters, who returned several other securities but then he began to fall off in producing them. When he found that he could produce no more, he (witness) went to the office of Mr. Watters and did not return to the bank. Several letters were put into the hands of the witness, which were said to have been written by Watters to different brokers and also several cheques, which the witness said were all in the prisoner's handwriting. When he went to the office of Watters witness said "I am a ruined man," and Watters said, "I have got more of the securities, but not all." Witness said, "What are you going to do?" and he said, "I shall give myself up." He then gave witness £200 in notes. Witness asked him to look after his (witness's) sisters, and he said he would. He left London that afternoon, and ultimately went to Havre, and then saw an account of the matter in the papers. He then decided to return to London, and he did so, and communicated with the bank. He was agreed that a sum of £3,000 should be paid, had never told the prisoner that he was acting for a syndicate. The prisoner Watters was then remanded till October 30.

THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE *Standards'* Correspondent at New York telegraphed on October 18:—Two men, named Becker and Holmes, have been arrested at Halifax, Nova Scotia, because their conduct raised the suspicions of the police, who also remembered that these men were in the district during the recent Fenian alarm. Becker and Holmes pretended to be miners, but they spent money freely without earning anything. They went to Halifax from the States. Both of them were heavily armed. Their baggage contained the clockwork of infernal machines and one hundred pounds of giant powder, which is a double quantity sufficient, because this powder is cheaper to purchase here to import.

The Irish in New York recently exhibited a method of sinking vessels by means of a swimmer. The two prisoners had in their possession a swimming suit similar to that used in the demonstration; also plans of public buildings, a copy of the Irish World, and notes for inflammatory speeches. The Police believe the men to be members of the dynamite conspiracy. They have offered no explanation. McDermot is expected to arrive at Brookly noon.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HALIAX, OCT. 18.

Two men, named William Bracken and James Holmes, evidently Irish Americans, have been arrested here. Two valises, which were found in the room they occupied at an hotel, contained dynamite cartridges and two small round clocks. Two loaded revolvers were found on Holmes, and also nine dynamite cartridges. A copy of the *Irish World* was also in his pocket when he was arrested. Bracken carried no arms, but he had on him ten dynamite cartridges, and the bar keeper at the place where he was apprehended produced a revolver which the prisoner had left with him. Both men were in Halifax in July last. They claim the protection of the American Flag. A local clockmaker says that connected with the clocks found in the prisoners' valises was machinery for causing explosions.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE *Times* Correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphed on October 15:—"Telegrams continue to arrive from Central Asia with reference to the new territories which the Ameer of Afghanistan has recently annexed to his dominions. The latest published here reports that another small region, that of Wakhan, ruled over by a Bek, and conterminous with the first reported acquisition of Shignan, has been occupied and incorporated into Afghanistan. The ruler of Wakhan is said to have fled with all his property, herds, and followers. The Bek of Shignan, before he was captured by the Afghans and sent to Kabul, went on Russian territory and solicited Russian shelter and protection. His request was refused, and he had to fall back into the hands of his enemies. The territory of Wakhan has always been regarded as dependent upon Badakshan, and was finally accepted by Prince Gortchakoff as part of Afghanistan, although it seems that the Russian Government considered this arrangement as cancelled by a speech Mr. Gladstone subsequently delivered in the House of Commons. According to Schuyler, Shignan was never intended by Russia to belong to Afghanistan. The subject is as yet obscurely treated by the Russian Press, and there is a dispute as to whether the new Afghan frontiers actually touch those of Russia or not. The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* insists that as Russian troops were pushed right up to the border of Shignan in the expedition of 1875-76 the two frontiers much touch at this point. The British Government, according to all accounts, must have been aware of these movements of the Ameer a month or more ago."

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

A BRITISH STEAMER SHELLED.

LLOYD'S agent has telegraphed *via* Jamaica that a revolution has broken out at Port-au-Prince. Half the city was destroyed by incendiarism and bombardment. The town was pillaged and many people slaughtered. Five foreign war ships were in port.

The *New York Herald* has published the following despatch, dated Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 20:—"The steamer Alps, which has arrived from Jeremie, brings an account of an unpleasant incident attendant upon the revolt in Hayti. By order of the British Consul she went from Port-au-Prince to Jeremie to take away some refugees. Shortly after her arrival there the Government fort opened fire on her. Shells struck her aft and passed through the saloon, completely wrecking the pantry and the wine room, and damaging the steward's room. All the passengers fortunately escaped unhurt. The second steward and the pantryman had a narrow escape. The passengers sought refuge on the main deck forward. Three miles outside the harbour of Jeremie the vessel was boarded by the British Consul, who came off under the American flag, being afraid that his boat would be mistaken for the Alps boat. Another shell was fired when the Consul was going on board, but it fell short. Pieces of shell were picked up on deck. Great excitement prevails here."

A telegram from the American correspondent of the *Times* states:—"The British steamer Alps arrived in New York on October 15 from Hayti. She left Port-au-Prince on September 16, having been requested by the British Consul-General to call at Jacmel in order to remove certain noncombatant refugees desiring to go to Kingston. While doing this, on September 20, at Jacmel, she was fired on by the Haytian troops. One heavy missile entered the saloon, and two fragments of others struck the ship. The insurgents held Jacmel at the time the Haytian troops being posted on a hill two miles distant, whence the shots were fired. After the first bolt crashed into the saloon, just as the refugees were coming aboard from the boat—all being women and children, excepting one invalid Frenchman—the captain ordered the flag to be displayed half-mast high as a signal of his not wishing to fight. A second shot, however, was fired. The captain then steamed seaward, the Haytians firing seven shots after the vessel, the fragments of two striking her. The firing was stopped only when the ship was beyond range. The refugees were landed at Kingston on October 4, where the matter was reported to the British officials."

Port-au-Prince has a population of about 20,000. Jeremie, whence the steamer Alps was fired upon, is a seaport town of Hayti, situated on its south-west peninsula, and about 120 miles west of Por-tau-Prince. It has a population of about 5,000.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF EXHIBITIONS.

IN three weeks the Fisheries Exhibition will close So it is officially announced; and even though it remain open "positively for only one week more," as generally happens with very popular attractions, we are within a very measurable distance of the end of this enterprise, which has attracted more than 2,000,000 visitors. The officials, to whom one-half this success is due, are no doubt looking forward to early relief from their labours; but the public, to whom fairly belongs the other half of the praise, seem to show, as the end approaches, no diminution whatever in their appreciation of the Exhibition. Fine weather or wet, day or night, the same perpetual stream of human beings ebbs and flows, and judging from the animation of the visitors and their obvious interest in what they see it is evident that the vast majority of each day's crowds are there for the first time. A proportion, of course, are *habitués*. They stroll through the buildings to look at the people, and not at the exhibits; lounge in the gardens while the band is playing, have their favourite nooks and corners for a quiet cigar or flirtation, and loiter generally. The scene is always a bright one, the music admirable and so, after their fashion, this section of the Exhibition-visiting public enjoy themselves thoroughly. A small number, again, are found there with some special object in hand—the naturalist, student, or manufacturer of fishing apparatus. These go through the collections upon method, hurry from spot to spot with predetermined purpose, stop at particular objects for lengthened discussion and argument. Long intervals of exhibits—whole sections, perhaps—are passed by rapidly without, apparently, any attention whatever; and then, making a bee-line for a special corner, they come to a full stop, and are immediately engrossed in a particular fish, or fish oil, fish bait, or fish hook, or whatever it is that they have come to examine. These types, the *flaneurs*, and the specialists are not, however, sufficiently numerous to give character to the ordinary Exhibition population. They are overwhelmed in majority, which belong to one class only—the sightseer, pure and simple. And each day's crowd is so exactly alike that, to watch them, it would almost seem as if there was no variety in human beings. They pour along in their multitudes in exactly the same directions, crowd together at exactly the same spots, and seem to have only one mind among them all. And they are well worth watching, these thousands upon thousands of men and women who come to see the Exhibition. There is little that is humorous about them, still less for the cynic to speak ill-naturedly of. For the standard of respectability is very high, and the conduct of the prodigious congregations surprising for its good order and good spirits. They have come to look about them, to enjoy a day's outing, and they give themselves up to the object of their holiday with an earnestness and a zest that is very interesting. That they all learn a great deal by the day's examination of the contents of this great building goes without saying, and it is not necessary to overhear their conversation, their exclamations of wonder at finding old ideas wrong, and their satisfaction in correcting a long-standing ignorance, to feel assured that the Exhibition has worked and is working as a great educational agency. Every man and woman of the class to which the vast majority belong picks up here a fact and there another, while the mere spectacle of the aggregate articles gives them, unconsciously it may be, a broader and juster sense of many phases of life and the world industries than had ever seemed within their reach. The wealthy can travel, the studious can read, and thus arrive at some adequate conception of the width and depth of life, but the working classes cannot enjoy these advantages of a long pause or abundant leisure. Still they have all the intelligence to understand how necessary to a proper appreciation of the world they live in such a broad reviews are, and they have, therefore, taken full advantage of the present opportunity.

Not that the crowds who file all day long through the different courts seem to require much instruction. They enjoy the visit, as hard-worked men and women can, as a day of pleasant idleness. Tempted by the displays in the entrance hall, they linger to admire the jewels and the cases of corals, glance at the pictures, and then, upon the vista of bonnets and hats before them, pour down the steps into the main hall. Every door that is passed perplexes them with a momentary uncertainty, but the two prizes in their pockets soon point them about boats, and less about the ways of life of those who go down to the sea, but they pass along criticising in homely fashion the things they see, and ejaculating with satisfaction when the eye falls upon some familiar object. And so they drift into the hall, where, as a relief after the wilderness of cordage and nets, they welcome the aquarium. Very few of them have ever seen fish alive, and the interest that they take, young and old alike, in seeing a herring, which is neither red nor kippered, swimming about is extremely comic. The unbolled lobster attracts a delightful interest, and surprise is unbounded at the shrimps, still wearing their natural colours. That fish grew from eggs was a fact familiar to every one; but when the spectacle of the fry actual hatching is presented to the crowd, it would almost seem as if they had now heard of the transformation for the first time. And so from wonder to wonder, for such it really seems to be, the stream flows on, till, tempted by the cheap refreshments, they are lured in with refreshments. Here again, apparently, is a revelation, and a halt is made to discuss the propriety of eating and drinking before doing any more. Great numbers, however, come already provided and so passing out into the open air they choose a seat and fall too. The grounds tempt them to loiter and to take their ease, and if the band begins the further examination of the Exhibition is indefinitely put off. Only to-day will they come afresh, and striking a court at random wander along from section to section just as chance takes them or particular objects catch their eye. The immense quantity of things to look at bewilders them at first, but in time they settle down into a perception of the varieties, and broadly classify the objects about them into those that seem likely to interest them and those that do not. A first glimpse of an array of cod-liver oils does not stimulate them to further examination, so they turn off in their course and go to see what the model of the fisherman is supposed to be doing. They become the day by degrees impartial in their scrutiny, but as the hours wear on and the vastness of the collection begins to grow upon them the crowd becomes capricious and begins to pick and choose. There seem to be few individual fancies, for the whole crowd thins together. And just as the first detachments turned from the cod-liver oil to go to the model of the fisherman, and from him, avoiding an assortment of nets and barrels on the left, made straight for a group of seals on the right, so does every succeeding detachment, use the same landmarks and stop at the same places. For all alike also the open air appears to have irresistible attractions, for emerging unexpectedly from a building they wander away, and the stream sets steadily towards the chairs under the trees. It has often been said that the open-air places of entertainment so popular abroad could never flourish in England. After the success of the Fisheries Exhibition the remark can surely never be made again. Quite apart from the great good it has done in other ways this noble experiment of music in the gardens has set an example which it is to be hoped will always find imitation. No European city has ever shown itself more thoroughly capable of enjoying the pleasures of fresh air and music combined than has London; and, whether they came from the city itself or from the provinces, the unanimity of the sight-seers in deserting the building as soon as the band began to play, has given proof that the Executive Committee were not at fault when they determined upon the innovation. The closing hour seems to come all too soon to the immense crowds seated under the Chinese lanterns, and we may be sure of it that one of the pleasantest recollections they take awayof their holiday is that of the evening idleness-out in the gardens when the band was playing. —*Daily Telegraph.*

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—There is every indication that this Exhibition will be a great success. The number of Visitors is expected to be so large that arrangements are being made for an encampment outside the city. All the space set apart for Exhibitors is already bespoke. We understand that Cadbury Bros. have been appointed Sole Purveyors of the Cocoa and Chocolate consumed at the Exhibition.

THE CHEAPNESS OF MONEY.

THE cheapness of money, to use a well-known bankers' phrase, all over Europe and America at the present time is very surprising. As we pointed out recently, the rate of interest payable for the use of capital in the short-loan market is usually higher at this season of the year than at any other; but just now it is exceptionally low. The Bank of England last week further reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent., and in the open market the rate of discount is only about 2½ per cent. It is but little more in any part of the Continent, and in New York money is actually being lent from day to day upon Stock Exchange securities at about 2 per cent. What this means will best be understood when we remind our readers that about the end of September for four or five years past rates of interest ranging from 10 to 20, and sometimes even to 40 per cent. and more, have been paid under similar circumstances. It is thus found that loanable capital is exceptionally abundant all over Europe and America, and that the rate it is able to command is consequently exceptionally low. The causes of this state of things are numerous. First amongst them is the collapse of speculation in the United States. For four or five years past the American people have been building railways at an extremely rapid rate; they have been speculating, too, in all sorts of things—not only in Stock Exchange securities, but also in land, in iron-mines, in ironworks, in housebuilding, in Mexican railways, and so on. This speculation has now come to an end; large numbers of workpeople have been thrown out of employment, a great many factories and workshops have been closed, and generally there is a lull where a little while ago there was feverish activity. There is less demand, therefore, for loanable capital in every direction. In the meantime, the currency of the country has beenrapidly growing. All the gold raised from the American mines for seven or eight years has been coined, and about 40 millions sterling in gold have been imported from Europe. Furthermore, large amounts of silver have been coined. Thus, while of late the demand for loanable capital has been gradually falling off, there has been a steady and long-continued increase of the means of satisfying it. In conse, quence, the loan market of New York is well supplied, and the terms that loanable capital is able to command are lower than they were. But as New York for years past had been drawing upon Europe for gold, the cessation of the drain has given ease to the money markets of Europe; and thus, where a little while ago we had stringency, we now have what bankers call "plethora." This influence has been aided by the collapse of speculation at home. All over Europe speculation has been dormant evesince the panic on the Paris Bourse at the beginning of last year. Perhaps a more potent cause of the cheapness of money is the long-continued agricultural depression. The great prosperity of the United States gave a temporary stimulus to trade in Europe, and the wild speculation that terminated in the failure of the Union Générale in France gave an appearance of still greater animation throughout Europe. But the agricultural depression continued and after a while it put an end to the seeming revival. When trade once more became dull the demand for loanable capital fell off, and consequently the price bankers are able to obtain for the commodity in which they deal fell likewise.

There is another permanent cause of the extraordinary cheapness and abundance of money, which is perhaps not sufficiently attended to. Since the general introduction of railways the surplus population of Europe has been transferred in enormous numbers to new countries, particularly to America and Australia. Vast new regions have been opened up, and immense quantities of food and of the raw materials of manufacture have been raised. To bring these to market, and to enable the growing population to spread itself over the unoccupied territories of these new countries railways have been pushed forward more and more and thereby it has become possible to send to market the immense production of these new countries. At the same time, the application of steam to navigation, and the substitution of iron for wood in marine construction, have enormously multiplied the means of communication by water. And lastly, the laying down of telegraph wires over the land and under the sea has brought the whole world into close and constant communication. The result is that the production of food and of the raw materials of manufacture has increased in a manner never before experienced in the history of the world. And the means of sending this unprecedented surplus production to the markets of the older countries have been increased in even greater proportion. While the quantity of goods to be sent to the markets of Western Europe has increased as pointed out, it is a remarkable fact that the rates charged by the principal American railways have been steadily falling. Not only, therefore, is it possible to send corn and cotton from the interior of America, from Australia and India, to London and Liverpool, but it costs much less to do so year by year. Australia is now much nearer to us than New York was forty years ago, and it is cheaper to bring corn from Australia than it was then to bring it from New York. Nor is this all The use of the telegraph enables merchants to supply themselves as they require. Formerly from the difficulty of communications merchants had to keep immense stocks of goods in their warehouses, and consequently needed enormous capitals to carry on their business; now they have only to telegraph to New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Melbourne, Bombay, or Shanghai for what they want, and they can calculate with precision when the goods will be landed. They may leave out of account contrary winds, knowing that steam will overcome these. For all these reasons the prices of almost every article consumed have fallen very greatly during the past ten years. But with the fall of prices, and with the new system of holding smaller stocks in their warehouses, merchants are able to carry on their business with very much smaller capitals than formerly. Consequently, capital is much more efficient than it formerly was. The same amount of capital, that is, does much more work. And, therefore, capital, like everything else, has fallen in price. Indian S. C., to be Lieut., vice W. H. M. Bent, promoted.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Capt. C. J. E. to be Major, vice R. H. L. Brickenden, seconded for service as an Instr. at the Ri. Milly. College.

Lieut. H. F. Elliot to be Capt., vice C. J. Eden.

Qr.-mr.-Sergt. J. R. Hay to be Qr.-mr., vice J. Simpson, retired.

The Essex Regt., Major Harold P. Moling retires from the Service, receiving a gratuty.

The Northamptonshire Regt., Lieut. H. C. Denny to be Capt, vice C. L. Hornby, retired.

Lieut. H. C. Prichard has been seconded for Service on the Staff.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt. Capt. Adolphus J. Price to be Major, vice J. C. M. Pigott, seconded for Service on the Staff.

The King's Own L. I. (South York. Regt.), Capt. Albert Lloyd, from half pay, to be Capt, insuccession to Major W. E. Hillard, Adjt., 4th Battn., the Prince of Wales's Own (West York. Regt.)

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut. E. Bacon retires on temporary half-pay.

The York and Lancaster Regt., Lieut.-Col. J. M. T. Simpson has been appointed to command a Battalion.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. R. Lees, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Col. F. E. E. Wilson, C.B., retired.

Capt. and Bt. Major E. W. J. Peckitt to be Major, vice Bt. Lieut. Col. A. R. Lees.

Supernumerary Capt. W. N. Darnell to be Capt. vice Bt. Major R. W. Peckitt.

India Office, 19th October, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Govt. in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Colonels.—Majors G. S. Hills, C. J. Durand, R. F. Waterfield, T. R. M. Glascock, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. F. Knowles, Major H. J. Nuthall, and R. P. Davis.

To be Majors.—Capt. R. J. H. Wyllie, W. Brydon, and L. R. H. D'Cambell.

BENGAL ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. R. Morris.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. R. Sale Hill, C. B.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major C. T. Putt Luxmoore, H. W. Blair, B. Fischer, K. F. and Stevenson.

To be Major.—Capt. A. McCally.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major V. Birch, Major (Local Lieut.-Col. in the Persian Gulf) S. B. Miles.

ERRATUM.—The date of promotion to the ranks of Major of Capt. R. H. R. Cullen is 1st July, 1883, and not 1882, as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 14th Sept. 1883.

(To be continued.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broke Corn ing rest by a sick child suffering with the pain Toofuting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bott Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38 Farringdon Road, London.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, has appointed the Rev. Brook Deedes, M.A., to be His Lordship's Domestic Chap, from 30th Oct. 1883.

H. M.'s Secy. of State for India has permitted the Rev. W. J. Rowland, a Chap on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab., to resign the service, from the expiry of his leave, 23rd Nov.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Notification No. 355s., dated 14th Aug. last, Mr. J. McGill, Depy., Supdt., 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough, for 1 year 11 months and 16 days, from 7th inst, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. H. Daly, 2nd Battn., Gloucestershire Regt., is appointed to officiate as Sqdn. Officer of the 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, from 4th Oct. 1883, vice Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dresser, Offg. as Capt. Magi., Nowgong.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B. S. C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. Ro. Fr. Hart Anderson, East Surrey Regt., Wing Officer, 5th N. I., 18th July, 1882.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut.-Col A. Battye, C. B., B. S. C., Commdt, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regt, (p. a.) for 2 years; Maj. (Bt Lieut-Col.) W. H. Macnaghten, C.B., Cavy, Commdt., 13th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for 2 years; Lieut. C. G. M. Fasken, BSC, Wing Officer and Adjt., 2nd Sikh Infy., (p. a.) for 1 year.

Volunteer Corps.—Calcutta Naval Artillery Vol. Corps.—Mr. George McDonald Anderson, to be Lieut., vice Lieut. E. W. Petley, R.N, resigned.

Calcutta Vol. R. C.—Mr. Stephen Wall to be Lieut. vice Lieut. A. B. Gardiner, promoted.

East Indian Railway Vol. R. C.—Lieut. James Craven to be Capt., vice Capt. A. B. Langham, deceased.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col J. Browne, R.E. C.B, Supt'dg Engr, Class II, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P W D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Fordham, Examr, 4th Class, 1st grade sub. pro tem, is appointed to officiate as Examr of Accounts, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, with rank of Examr, 3rd Class, during the absence of Col Moberly, on special duty.

Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Depy Examr, 2nd grade, sub. pro tem, is appointed to officiate as Examr of Accounts Punjab, Northern State Railway, with rank, of Examr, 4th class, 3rd grade, during the absence of Mr. Quinlan, on special duty.

The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are transferred from the establishment under the Govt of Bombay to that under the Govt of Madras for employment on the Nellore-Tirupatis Railway Survey:—

Mr. W. A. Lismond Exec. Engr, 3rd grade, sub-promte Mr. G. A. Anderson, Exec. Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank. Mr. A. V. Heath, Assist Engr, 2nd grade. Mr. H. A. D. Wathen. Assist Engr, 2nd Grade.

P. W. D. Notification No. 173, dated 18th July, 1883, appointing Maj. R. P. Tickell, R. E., Exec. Engr., 1st grade, N.-W. P. and Oudh, to officiate as Supt'dg. Engr. during Major Harrison's absence on privilege leave, is cancelled.

The services of Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Exec. Engr., 2nd grade, Railway Branch, are on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl. of Railways.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 231, dated 16th Oct. 1883, the services of the following Assist. Engrs. 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Local Govts. and Administrations and of the Director-Genl. of Railways, as noted below:—

Madras.—Messrs. C. S. Killick and G. T. Thompson. —N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—Messrs. W. J. Weightman, J. C. Mills, S. G. Batten., and W. D. Barrow. Assam.—Mr. J. A. A. Wallace. Director-General of Railways.—Mr. L. A. Light.

Mr. J. Y. Davidson, Class II, State Railway Revenue Estabit, Manager of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh and Wardah Coal Railways, is granted 7 months' furlough to Europe, with 10 days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. J. Conder, Class, II, State Railway Revenue Estabit., Traffic Dept., is, on return from furlough, appointed Offg. Manager of the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh and Wardah Coal State Railways.

With reference to Bombay Govt. P. W. D. Notification No. 39, dated 20th Oct. 1883, the services of Mr. W. Drew, Assist. Engr. 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl. of Railways.

Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Depy. Examr. is on return from furlough, posted to the Office of Examr. of P. W. Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. W. H. Brand, Examr. is transferred from the Office of Examr. P. W. Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examr. P. W. Accounts, N-W. P. and Oudh, to join after arrival of Mr. Hubbard.

The services of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Nuthall, Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl. of Railways.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. W. G. Bowyer, RE., Assist. Engr. 1st Grade on return from furlough, is posted to the Headquarters Staff of the Inspr-Genl. Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 232 dated 16th Oct. 1883, the following students of the Royal Indian Engineering College are posted as follows for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for 1 year:—

Mr. H. S. Jones to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

Mr. H. McMillan to the Jhansi-Manickpore Railway Survey.

Mr. H. Johnson, Exec. Engr., 1st grade, is appointed Secy. of Way and Works of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. J. C. Ledger, 1st grade, sub. pro tem., attached to the Office of the Director-Genl. of Railways, is placed in charge of those portions of the Office of the Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D., and Acctt-Gen., P. W. D., which will remain at Simla, until further order.

Mr. R. Boteler, Supdt., 4th grade, Indian Telegraph Dept., is appointed to officiate as Supdt., 3rd grade, from 6th Oct. 1883, and until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(N.-W. Provs. and Oudh Gazette.)

Lieut-Colonel A. N. Phillips, Offg. Cant. Magis., Ranikhet, privilege leave for 1 month and 5 days, from 22nd Oct.

The Rev. G. W. Manson, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt. to officiate as Chap of the Church of Scotland at Allahabad.

Sugr. T. H. Sweeny, Offg. Civil Surg. 2nd Class, Budaun, to officiate as Depy. Sanitary Commr. 3rd Circle, N.-W. P. and Oudh, until further orders, vice

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegram of yesterday's date, three per cent. Consols have risen to 101¼. There is no other change of importance. Money remains unaltered.

In the General Produce markets Linseed is quiet. Rapeseed unchanged. Wheat firmer, with prices a shade higher. Coffee quiet and unaltered. Ceylon Cocoanut-oil is still quoted at £34 per ton, but Cochin is 10s. lower, say £35 10s. per ton.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is quiet, without any alteration in prices.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet. Surats also quiet: arrivals dull. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats. With the exception of a drop of 1-16d. in Middling-Uplands, to 5 15-16d., spot quotations remain unaltered.

MONEY.—At the Board meeting to-day the directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their rates of interest and discount two per cent. all round. That for demand loans is now six per cent.

EXCHANGE is weaker for mercantile paper, but bank bills are obtainable at the rates quoted yesterday. Sales of demand bills at 1s. 7 19-32d. for January-February-March, are reported, but this figure is now only obtainable for March. Telegraphic transfer for the same month can be had at 1s. 7 17-32d. Three months, credits, February-March, 1s. 7 13-16d. Bar Silver has fallen 1-16d., the current quotations being 50⅝d. per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 ½d.
France, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·08¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady. 4 per cents. Rs. 99; 4½ per cents. Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—Port Cannings and Colabas have advanced to Rs. 385 and Rs. 785, respectively. A few Bombay Cotton Press shares were placed at Rs. 1,075 per share. Mill shares are strong, and a further rise of Rs. 5 per share has taken place in the rates of several of the leading companies. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have fallen to Rs. 4,375 for the original and Rs. 875 for the second issue. Kemp and Company's shares are in demand at Rs. 312.

COTTON is dull and in the absence of encouraging advices from home, the reported transactions have been of a trifling character. Buyers for forward delivery are holding off for lower rates.

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee	F.G. Rs. 176	
Do.	Good ,, 169	
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 163-164	
Dholleras	F.G. ,, 176	
Do.	Good ,, 167-169	
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 161-162	
Western	Good ,, 157	
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 149	
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. ,, 165	
Comptа	,, 145	
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good ,, 212 Mar.	
Do. Oomrawuttee	Good ,, 182-1-3 Feb.Mar.	
Do. Bengal	Good ,, 149 Dec.	
Do. do	F.G. ,, 156 ,,	

LINSEED and RAPESEED are unchanged.

In WHEAT business in White Pessie No. 1 has been reported at Rs. 31½ per candy. Other descriptions remain unaltered, but with a fair inquiry.

FREIGHTS are quiet. Liverpool by Canal steamers now on the berth 18s. 9d. for weight, 20s. for measurement. London 23s. 9d. for Cotton; 20s. for Wheat. Continental rates are unaltered.

GREY GOODS.—The demand to-day has been of a restricted character, but prices remain unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	7473
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 p.c.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	92

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 35	785
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 14	385

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,100
Akola Press Co.	50	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15p.ct.	625
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,300
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 33	380
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	5453cd
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	800	500	all	Rs. 65	575
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	69
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,075
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,390
Fort Press Co.	150	2,500	2,500	350	2,500cd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.a.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	...	307½cd
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	410
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	210
Prince of W. Press	600	.....	500	100	605
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	540
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	00	500	25	50
Talkart's Press Co.	450	00		65	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	...	65
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1118	100	100	Rs. 5	110 / 99
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,375
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	875
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3500
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	107
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	111
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	35
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	312
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	22
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350
Ripon Gold Mg Co Ld.	80,000 A	10	10	..	2½
Do. do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	108
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 1	17
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 11	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	1	175

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—	
On Government Bills	.....
On Private Bills	.....
INTEREST CHARGED—	
On Demand Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion	6 per cent.
On Loans on Government Securities, or Port Trust Bonds	Other rates subject to arrangements.
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	
On Cash Credits on Government Securities	
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Saxmundham, 1,666 tons, Captain D. Talbot, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE barque Ta Lee, 342 tons, Captain C. F. Stalze, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steamer Inchbonva, 1,487 tons, Captain John W. Eno, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (7th Oct.), with a cargo, of 3,539 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scindia, 1,986 tons, Captain J. Stone, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major S. W. Tyndall, Major and Mrs. Hibbert, Mr. James Allen, and 13 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goa, 1,966 tons, Captain R. Moresby, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from London (26th Sept.), via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K. C. S. I., Lady Sandeman, two Misses Cope, Dr. A. F. Fernandiz, and 24 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Goa (s)	Moresby	London, Sept. 26.
7	Inchbonva (s)	Eno	Cardiff, Oct. 7.
	Surat (s)	Edwards	Trieste, Oct. 12.
	St. Margaret	McPherson	New York.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Saxmundham (s)	Talbot	Kurrachee.
	Scindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta, &c.

The barque Ta Lee, Stolzie, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Inchmaree, to Port Said.
Steamer Pachamba, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
2 Bancoora (s) ..... Hart ..... Bombay, Oct. 23.
Shahjehan (s) ..... Bullock ..... Gopaulpore, Oct. 31.
Siam (s) ..... Ashdown ..... London, Sept. 26.
Clan Mackenzie (s) Gouriay ..... ,,
Bhandara (s) ..... Britten ..... Bombay, Oct. 20.
Colaba (s) ..... Henderson ..... Rangoon, Oct. 30.
Fez Rohomon ..... Nacoda ..... Muscat, Sept. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2.—Ship County of Haddington, Barque British Duke.
Nov. 3.—Steamers Bushcer, Madura, Roumania, Strathairly, Bassein Altonower and Moud Hartman, Ship The Tweed.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—30 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.
Armenia s—75 cases and 2 qr. casks whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 25 cases wine, Cursetjee Muncherjee and Son.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—9 packages earthenwares, H. S. Goolam Hoosein Cullian; 3 packages earthen ware, Goolam Hoosein Cullian; 70 packages earthenwares, Jaffur Runmull; 10 cases ginger ale, Finlay Muir and Co; 23 packages iron safes, John S. Elmore and Co; 25 packages earthenwares, Mercally Currumjee; 30 barrels cylinder oil, Alcock Ashdown and Co; 101 drums linseed oil, Essoofally Keekabhoy; 50 cases and 3 hogsheads portwine, Muncherjee Bhicajee; 9 hogsheads portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
City of Carthage s—75 boxes candles and 16 cases soap, Surufally Hiptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Cameron s—6 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Arcot s—16 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Angers s—14 packages brass wire, Nabobbhoy Mahomedally; 129 cases oilmanstores, 3 cases blacking and 20 cases castor oil, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 30 cases hams bacon and cheese, Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—50 cases port and 44 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 70 cases portor, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—9 bales paper, Shapoorjee Cowasjee; 43 packages earthen and glass wares, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM VENICE.

Lombardy s—9 cases beads, Hajee Essac Soob and Son.
Gwalior s—21 cases beads, Hajee Essac Soob and Son.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Hogg, Major, Poona Horse, on duty, from Sirur.
Perry, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 7.

Baines, Major, half-pay, on retirement.
Massy, Capt., 6th Dragoon guards, on sick leave, from Simla.
Wyllie, Col., R. A., on duty, from Dalhousie.
Hibbert, Major, Comt. Dept., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7.

Braganza, Surg., on duty, to Belgaum.
Batty, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Poona.
Hayes, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Flood, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Mhow.
Johnson, Lieut., Manchester, on duty, to Mooltan.
Betham, Lieut., Worcestershire, on duty, to Nusserabad.
Williamson, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Lucknow.
Hibbert, Major, Comt. Dept., on leave, to Ootacamand.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. WYER, Officiating Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 8.

The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 10th instant, fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. All members are requested to be punctual as the regiment will march away from the Town Hall punctually at 5 p.m. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., will have their fares paid, those coming after will have to pay their own fair. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders, viz:—At the Ovai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a. m. At the J. J. Hospital every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday at 6-30 a. m., and Thursday at 5 p.m. At Grant-road every Tuesday at 6-30 a.m., and at the Town Hall (for recruits) every Monday and Wednesday at 5 p.m. White uniform to be worn at all parades except the commandants on Saturday when Red will be worn.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E. Company, viz:—Vols. G. Chamarett, A. D'Cunha, A. E. Almeida, A. Beale, E. DeSouza, P. Leas, T. Rose and P. N. DeSouza.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR ..... JOHN WILSON.
BUSINESS MANAGER ..... FRANK WESTON.
TREASURER ..... T. W. HUBBARD.

Fourth Week and undiminished success of the Wonderful and only
EMPRESS OF THE WATERS,
LURLINE, SHE, LURLINE'S, MARVELLOUS, LONG IMMERSION, UNDER, WATER.
UPSETTING THE LAWS OF NATURE AND PUZZLING THE FACULTY OF THE WORLD.
NOTE.
Any Visitor desiring to examine the CRYSTAL AQUARIUM can do so at the close of the Performance,
NO DECEPTION, NO TRICKERY, NO ILLUSION,
BUT
LURLINE, EMPRESS OF THE WATERS AND QUEEN OF THE SEAS.
Fourth Week and undispatable success of MADAME EMMERLINE
NICOLO The refined Lady NICOLO
NICOLO illusionist, NICOLO
NICOLO in an entire change NICOLO
NICOLO of Programme, NICOLO
NICOLO introducing the NICOLO
NICOLO Wonderful Skull, NICOLO
NICOLO The Walking Card, NICOLO
THE MARVELLOUS GROWTH OF FLOWERS.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.
Second Seats ..... Re. 1.
Back Seats ..... As. 8.
Children under 12, half price to all classes.
Doors will open at 8-45; curtain to rise at a quarter-past 9.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate, for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Piano ..... Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 6 ,, ,, or ,, 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BUNBURY—October 29, at Peshawur, the wife of Major W. R. Bunbury, A. C. General, of a son.
CASTELLARI—November 1, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieutenant R. F. Castellari, of a daughter.
EVANS—October 30, at Roorkee, the wife of A. C. Evans, Irrigation Department, N.-W. P., of a daughter.
HAUGHTON—November 1, at Benares, the wife of Capt. T. Haughton, 10th Regt. B. N. L. of a son.
NORTON—November 1, at Constantia, Kursiong, Mrs. David Norton, of a son.
PEMBERTON—October 31, at Gwalior, the wife of A. R. Pemberton, the Rifle Brigade, of a son.
ROBERTSON—October 31, at Mirzapur, the wife of Surgn. G. S. Robertson, I. M. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FRE ND—October 23, at Dalhousie, Major B. Frend, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles.
ISAAC—October 31, at Calcutta, Hannah, the wife of Joseph Simon Hyam Isaac, aged 23 years and 10 months.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A DAILY PASSENGER."—You should write direct to the Traffic Manager.
"RATEPAYER" should address the Municipal Executive Engineer.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1883.

THE *Times'* Calcutta correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 14:—"The question of altering the standard of age for the Indian Civil Service competition has recently been reopened in the Executive Council. It is believed that the Viceroy urges a return to the standard which prevailed before the changes made by the late Ministry, his object being to remove the difficulties alleged to affect any natives desirous of entering as competitors. Mr. Ilbert is said to support Lord Ripon, but the majority of the Council strenuously oppose the making of any change in the present rules; and it is reported that the Commander-in-Chief has recorded a strong minute of dissent. According to a rumour prevalent at Simla, however, the Viceroy is determined to move the Ministry on the subject." We have reason to doubt the accuracy of this version of the opinions of the members of Government. The changes under consideration will have in view, so far as the natives are concerned, an alteration of the rules under which Statutory Civilians are appointed, in order to ensure the competency of those who gain admittance to the Civil Service by Lord Lytton's postern gate. The question of effecting an alteration of the limit of age for competitors in England has no especial reference to native competitors. It is considered by many persons in a position to judge by the results, that competitors of nineteen are not always of the fibre, either physically or intellectually, of which the future administrators of the Empire should be composed. Without going the length of a writer in the paper which published the foregoing telegram, who argued that the modern civilians are insane to a fault, it is undeniable that boys of nineteen have not the opportunity of forming and maturing opinions on things in general, which young men of two and twenty possess by virtue of their three years' seniority. They come out to India without any experience of the world, and without any working set of opinions, political or administrative. Their first impressions of real life are derived from the chance associations of an Indian career, whether they be those of an up-country station, or of the remotest jungle. The possibility of obviating these grave disadvantages is not, we believe, absent from certain minds which do the thinking of the Government machine. Whether anything will come of the discussion of the matter—or, indeed, whether the matter has been as yet formally discussed at all—is a subject on which we do not desire to dogmatise. But we can hazard a guess, that no immediate step will be taken affecting the entry into the Civil Service, except in reference to the alteration of the rules under which the Statutory Civilians are selected. If the Ilbert Bill passes we fancy one of the first cares of the Government responsible for the safe working of that measure will be to ensure the competency of native First Class Magistrates or District Judges who may hereafter be appointed.

THROUGH the recent defalcations in the Bank of Bombay, an amateur attempt to carry on the business of a fidelity assurance company in combination with a pension and gratuity fund has led to an unfortunate result. This is all the more to be regretted as, by the exercise of a little of the forethought and sagacity characteristic of the management of the Bank, it could have been easily averted. The dual scheme came into operation only some sixteen months ago, but the mishap which has just befallen it is so far-reaching in its effects, that its usefulness must be seriously crippled for several years to come, if indeed it will be ever able to recover itself. Whatever may be its ultimate fate, of this there can be little doubt, that, in order to give it some degree of solidity and permanence, it must be entirely reconstructed on a different basis: the guarantee fund must be kept separate and distinct from the pension and gratuity fund, or the latter must be so fortified as not to be affected by any demand upon the former. The advantages to employés of a pension fund, and to employers and employés alike of the guarantee system, are so real that it would be a great pity if the result of an ill-advised attempt to combine the two should raise a prejudice against both in the commercial establishments of Bombay. The nature of the mistake committed in the case of the Bank of Bombay can best be shown by directing attention to the effect which the defalcations, by affecting the pension and guarantee fund, will probably have upon the prospects of the employés.

Until the beginning of July of last year, when the new scheme came into operation, the fidelity of the thirty-five officers required to provide security against losses from dishonesty was assured by public companies. The total amount guaranteed to the Bank was Rs. 7,92,000, on account of which premia to the extent of Rs. 5,000 were paid annually. For Europeans the rate was five-eighths per cent. per annum for the first four years and fifteen thirty-seconds for every year thereafter; and for natives, one and a quarter per cent. per annum for the first four years and fifteen-sixteenths for every year thereafter. When in the early months of 1881 the question of granting pensions and gratuities first came under consideration, it was proposed that the payment of these premia should be discontinued, and that the pension fund should accept all risks of guarantee. The theory of guaranteeing the fidelity of persons placed in positions of pecuniary responsibility, in consideration of the payment of a small annual percentage on the amount assured, is an admirable one in many ways; and, having regard to the many betrayals of trust which have recently occurred in Bombay, it is somewhat singular that it is not more frequently put in practice. Admirable, however, as this system of fidelity assurance may be, it is difficult to perceive that it has so much in common with a system of pensions that the one could with any regard to safety be merged in the other. In the latter there is at least a tolerable amount of certainty; in the former everything is uncertain, the extent of the uncertainty being dependent only upon the nature of the opportunity a dishonest servant may have for embezzlement and fraud. In support of the combination of these—as it seems to us—incompatible elements, the promoters used some ingenious but unfortunately utterly fallacious arguments. According to the theory of probabilities, it would appear that the risk attaching to public guarantees is about 1 per cent. in eleven years. The number of officers under guarantee when the scheme was drafted was thirty-five. What, therefore, could be more simple or more natural than that "the proportion of risk to be run would be only one-third of a loss in eleven years, or in whole numbers one loss in thirty-three years?" This is, in truth, reducing the doctrine of probabilities *ad absurdum*. It was also urged that were the premia which were paid annually on account of the Rs. 7,92,000 guaranteed to the Bank accumulated for seven years, with interest at five per cent., they would amount to close upon Rs. 50,000, which in its turn would yield Rs. 2,500 interest annually. Adding this sum to the amount of the annual premia, there would thus (the directors were assured) be nearly Rs. 7,500 annually available for pensions, at a time when the heaviest strain would fall upon the fund, namely, in 1888. The principal defect of these calculations, as indeed of all the calculations which have been made in connection with the scheme, is that sufficient allowance is not made for a possible betrayal of trust on the part of any of the officers or shroffs. This being the case the figures with which the promoters of the dual scheme have sought to strengthen their arguments are not only useless, but positively misleading.

The Bank employs about 250 servants, whose salaries aggregate close upon Rs. 3,00,000 per annum. Every employé is included in the pension and guarantee scheme, the amount of his contribution being five per cent. of his salary. Every officer required to provide security to the Bank contributes half-yearly at the rate of five-eighths, or ten annas, per cent. per annum on the amount of his guarantee. For officers the scale of guarantees ranges from Rs. 5,000 for those receiving salaries from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem, to Rs. 50,000 for those receiving salaries of Rs. 1,500 and upwards. For shroffs the scale is very much higher. The guarantee of a shroff receiving Rs. 100 per mensem is fixed at Rs. 10,000; and it advances proportionately until it amounts to Rs. 50,000, when the salary is Rs. 450 or upwards. In addition to making a monthly contribution of five per cent. on the total amount of the salaries, the directors subsidised the fund to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and also transferred to its credit a considerable portion of the Rs. 60,000 lying unclaimed in the Bank as its proportion of the amount required to cover past services, following in this respect the example of the Bank of Madras. The object of including all the employés in the scheme, although the vast majority of them are only interested in one branch of it, was of course to obtain, if possible, a sufficient number of contributors to maintain the principle of average, upon which alone, as was very truly remarked by the Inspector of Branches in a letter to the directors a couple of years ago, the scheme could be safely constructed. But it is doubtful, to say the least, if this principle, where the interest in the scheme is confined within such narrow limits, can be maintained, or if the fund, where the contributions are so few, can have the solidity and permanence that will enable it to stand such a test as it has been recently put to. Such an occurrence, if it does not actually jeopardise the existence of the whole scheme, must very prejudicially affect the prospects of the employés when their pensions fall due. Out of the 250 employés at present in the Bank, there are, if we are not mistaken, about 90 who were taken over from the old Bank or who joined in the first year of the new Bank's existence. These 90 are drawing salaries aggregating, in round numbers, Rs. 2,15,000. In 1888, having completed twenty years' service, they will become entitled to annuities to the extent of Rs. 71,650. In the face of the recent defalcations and the possibility of fresh betrayals of trust, what guarantee is there that these annuities will be met when they become due? or that provision can be made for the fresh additions that will be made to the list every following year? There is, of course, the certainty that sooner or later death will thin the ranks of the annuitants. The longevity of pensioners, however, is proverbial, and the chances are that immediately one dies there will be another to take his place. The promoters of the scheme would therefore have done well if they had not permitted the "probabilities of death" to enter so prominently into their calculations as they appear to have done. There is also, as Mr. Slight remarked in the letter to which we have previously referred, the possibility that an "employé in good health and under, say, fifty-five years of age will not care to give up two-thirds of his salary merely for the sake of having no business to attend to, and to draw one-third of his pay as pension." Here, again, we think the promoters have been oversanguine. We know few persons who would not care, after spending twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years under a tropical sun, as the case may be, to crown a "youth of labour with an age of ease" and—a pension. However admirable the theory of this dual scheme may be—and the probability of having to make good any loss which the Bank might sustain through dishonesty does not appear to have entered into it at any time—there is no doubt that in practice it has been most unfortunate. We understand that it is in contemplation to limit the scheme in future to the granting of pensions, leaving the assurance of the fidelity of the employés to public companies as hitherto. The wonder is that a scheme which endeavoured to combine interests that are so alien to each other should ever have been adopted.

THE second volume of Mr. Chichele Plowden's census of the Indian Empire in 1881 is a mass of well-arranged statistics of the population, and is of the highest interest, and will no doubt prove of great practical value. When the first volume arrives, the teachings of the figures as a whole will no doubt be made clear. To digest them now, and draw from them all that they are capable of yielding would require months of diligent application. We find that the population of British India and its Feudatory States is ascertained to be 253,891,821. This vast number has to be compared with the tabulated population of the last previous census—206,499,611. The difference is partly accounted for by the fact that in 1872 no census was taken in Rajputana, Hyderabad, Central India, or the Feudatory States of the Punjab, territories which are now ascertained to have a population of some thirty-three millions. It may safely be inferred that the population of India taken as a whole has increased in the decade by some 14 or 15 millions at least. Had it not been for the great mortality, in Madras especially, during the famine years, the increase would be something portentous. The population of the Bombay Presidency is 16,454,414, showing a trifling increase of 168,778 upon the last census. The famine in the Deccan is answerable unquestionably for the smallness of the increase. The Feudatory States of the Presidency have a population of 6,941,249, showing an increase of 139,890 on the figure of 1872. It is curious to learn that there are in India 370,000 blind Hindoos, 123,000 blind Mahomedans, and others making a total of 526,000. Strangely enough, the number of blind women exceeds by over 18,000 the number of blind men. In the Bombay Presidency there are 43,755 blind of both sexes: of these, women are the majority, numbering 23,400. Turning to a supplementary return relative to British-born subjects, we find that there are 77,188 males and 12,610 females of that class of all ages in India. In Bombay there are 8,182 single men and 525 single women, while of married men there are 2,372 and of married women 2,375—all British born. The English element is the strongest in this Presidency, and for that matter in all others also; the Irish coming next, a long way after; and the Scotch third. The figures for Bombay are—English 8,944, Irish 2,139, and Scotch 1,212. For all India the English give 48,123, the Irish 11,926, and the Scotch 7,040. There is a heading "the United Kingdom" in addition to those of England, Ireland, Scotland, from which we take these figures, which gives to the three Kingdoms 20,948, in addition to these classed according to the part of the United Kingdom from which they come.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 19.

THE *World* has put forth a number of more than usually ridiculous guesses about impending changes in the Cabinet. Sir William Harcourt is designated for the post of Speaker, in succession to Sir Henry Brand, as if the still ambitious Home Secretary would consent to be shelved by the Radicals in this way. Mr. Dodson is far more likely to be the new Speaker. Then it is said that there will be some shifting of offices with the view of finding a place for Mr. Courtney in the Cabinet. But Mr. Courtney has done nothing since he joined the Government to earn such promotion; and such men as Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. Trevelyan, who have all won special distinction in their departmental work, would have just reason to feel offended if the Financial Secretary to the Treasury were put over their heads. Among the various rumours which political gossips have begun to amuse themselves with, I am surprised that no mention has yet been made of the probable retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the office of Prime Minister in order to make room for Mr. John Morley. Nothing short of such advancement will satisfy the aspiring member for Newcastle, who has lately taken into his own hands the supreme direction of home and foreign affairs, and issues his instructions to the Government with an assured air of conviction that they must be immediately obeyed. You will remember that before Parliament broke up for the holidays Mr. Morley called the Government to account for prolonging the military occupation of Egypt, and in peremptory language demanded a pledge, which Mr. Gladstone meekly hastened to give, that the withdrawal of our troops should be accomplished with the least possible delay. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which Mr. Morley no longer edits, but which still breathes his oracular spirit and registers his edicts, has since announced that this pledge is to be forthwith fulfilled, and that by the end of February there will not be a single British bayonet left in Egypt. So persuaded is the *Pall Mall* that Mr. Gladstone will not dare to order any fresh postponement of the evacuation, that it has joyfully resumed its old and seemingly congeniai task of "bearing" Egyptian bonds, which it declares not to be worth anything like the present market price, as certainly they are not if the English Government means to commit the egregious act of folly of leaving the Khedive alone to work the complicated machine of constitutional government in Egypt, after the very foundation on which his authority rests has been removed. But, not content with relieving Lord Granville of the burden of settling the Egyptian question, Mr. Morley has now taken it upon himself to lay down for the Ministry a complete programme of domestic legislation for next session. The Conference at Leeds held under his presidency is an innovation in political affairs, and it may be described as the first bold attempt of the Caucus to dictate to the Government as well as to the constituencies. Let me hazard a prophecy that the attempt will fail. You will observe that the Conference at Leeds was not attended by any leading men of the Liberal party, except Mr. Morley himself and Mr. Bright. Mr. Chamberlain was, of course, precluded by his position as a member of the Cabinet from taking part in the Conference, but he is, besides, far too shrewd a man of business to commit himself as Mr. Morley has done. The latter is a simple-minded doctrinaire, steeped to the lips in French philosophy of the revolutionary period, an English Girondin in fact, who fancies that he can by moral force alone change the whole structure of political and social order in this country. The most remarkable feature of the Congress is the pathetic and desponding speech made by Mr. Bright. The *Times* says that this speech will not be reckoned among Mr. Bright's most memorable efforts; but it seems to me that a peculiar interest attaches to it on account of the warning thrown out to the extreme men of the Liberal party that they are rushing on their own destruction, Mr. Bright protested that he himself was not a Radical, and that many of the things desired by Radicals are utterly repugnant to him. He also gave the Conference some wholesome advice as to the absurdity of the belief entertained by many Radicals that they can act without the help of moderate men. Looking round the hall, he must have been impressed with the absence of all the moderate men of the party; and with a sagacity born of experience he urged the assembled delegates not to assume that the Government could "gallop on" with any Reform Bill. He even went so far as to advise that some way of reconciliation should be found between the Lords and the Commons, and that the hereditary House should not be abolished, but merely have its wings clipped. These were words of cold comfort to come from the former tribune of the people; and they are all the more significant because Mr. Bright expressed in the main his approval of the line of action recommended to the Government by the Conference. He thinks a Franchise Bill should be introduced first, and be followed in a succeeding session of Parliament by a Redistribution Bill. But can the House of Commons be induced to pass a Franchise Bill before it knows what is the Ministerial scheme of redistribution? The calculation of the Caucus is that it can. But neither the Conservatives nor the Home Rulers are likely to be so foolish as to vote for giving the franchise to householders in counties till they know what is likely to be the real effect of such a change. The extension of the franchise in boroughs did not seriously alter the balance of the representation of interests in the House of Commons; but a household suffrage in counties would in many places swamp the agricultural interest altogether if the small bo

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REBELLION IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Nov. 6.

The Servian troops are now attacking the position held by the rebels.

THE FRANCO-CHINA COMPLICATIONS.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.

In contradiction to a despatch received from M. Tricou, asserting that Li-Hung-Chang had disavowed the negociations carried on by Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Government are preparing a despatch expressing complete approval of Marquis T'seng's proceedings.

LARGE FAILURE AT GRANTHAM.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Messrs. Hempsted Bros., engineers, Grantham, have suspended payment with liabilities estimated at £300,000, which amount, however, is secured.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here from Bombay this morning.

MALTA, Nov. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ethiopia left here on the evening of the 5th inst.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 7.

Mail-steamer Kaiser-I-Hind, from Bombay, arrived.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 1-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 percent. Rupee Paper 80½

4½ ,, ,, ... 83½

3 per cent. Consols for account 101⅛

3½ ,, Sterling Loan 102⅛

4½ ,, French Rentes 107

Bar Silver ..... 50¼d.

Arrival—Beann Vamba.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, November 6.

10 p.m. ..... 79·1

WEDNESDAY, November 7.

6 a.m. ..... 75·7

10 a.m. ..... 82·6

2 p.m. ..... 87·3

4 p.m. ..... 85·6

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir James Fergusson) will arrive in Bombay on Friday, the 16th instant, at 7 a.m. His Excellency will land at the Apollo-bunder, where a guard-of-honour will be in attendance, and the usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

A VARIETY of matters were discussed at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday. With regard to an application made by Mr. MacEwen, Assistant Engineer, for permission to remove a number of attic rooms put up over a building in the native town, it was resolved, on an amendment proposed by Mr. Sayani, that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to pull down such portions of the attics as he might think necessary on sanitary grounds.

THE members of the Committee of the Corporation who inspected the Byculla Flats on Tuesday afternoon with a view to devise means for the abatement of the nuisance arising therefrom, were Mr. Ragunath N. Khote, Chairman of the Corporation, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Grattan Geary. Sir Frank Souter and Colonel Merewether sent apologies for being absent owing to other public engagements. Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer, who is at present carrying out drainage works on the Flats, was present, as was also Dr. Davidson, the Acting Health Officer, Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, and Mr. Brunton, the Municipal Assessor. The inspection was very methodically carried out, plans being produced and studied on the spot, and Mr. Walton and Dr. Davidson giving full explanations.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its minimum rates to 6 per cent.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, who was to have remained at Simla till the 12th, was summoned by telegraph on the 4th to the bedside of his brother, the late Commissioner of Meerut.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces (Sir A. Lyall) intends proceeding on a short tour to Futtehgarh, Kasgunge, and Muttra next month, prior to his departure for Calcutta.

THE Calcutta Scotchmen have decided to celebrate St. Andrew's day this year by a dinner at the Town Hall. Mr. Keswick will be chairman, Dr. Macleod croupier, and Mr. J. K. Leitch secretary.

THE following candidates have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Persian: Lieut. P. R. Bairnsfather and W. Lambert, of the Staff Corps; Surgeon E. Mulvany and C. P. Lukis, of the Indian Medical Service; and Sergeant G. Tacchi, of the Commissariat Department.

THE last *Gazette of India* contains the revised regulations relating to the transmission of telegraphic messages in India. The most important alteration is in Rule 10, which now contains the following clause:—"Messages from places where there is no telegraph station should be tendered at the local post office with cash or with postage stamps, in which case the post master will grant a receipt for the amount." This will be a great boon to dwellers in remote mofussil stations, as the post office authorities will forward messages of this class to the nearest telegraph office, and senders will cease to run the risk which now obtains when stamped messages are posted as ordinary letters. The rule comes into force on December 1, and is of general application in India.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, it is said that the Bengal Government is very anxious that the Bengal Rent Bill should be passed this season, and the Government of India intends to do its best to carry out this wish, but at present there is some uncertainty whether it will be successful.

A DISTINGUISHED member of the Indian Medical Service, who passed first out of Netley, and who recently resigned his commission in disgust, has, the Allahabad paper understands, decided to bring an action for breach of contract against the Indian Government, on the ground that his services were obtained under false pretences. Should he gain his case, our contemporary remarks, the example would probably be followed by many other aggrieved medical officers; in any case, the position of Government will hardly be a dignified one.

LARGE numbers of Chinese labourers are reported to be arriving in British Burmah and taking to agricultural pursuits.

THE Honourable Mr. Maxwell, Land Commissioner for the Straits Settlements, has arrived at Rangoon to study the Burmah Land Settlement system.

MR. WESTMACOTT is reported to have been selected by the Government of Bengal to conduct an inquiry connected with the application of the local self-government scheme through the Lower Provinces.

FROM the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first six months (April-September) of the current financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, it appears that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 25,62,04,609 as against Rs. 24,43,41,926, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 43,83,32,171 as against Rs. 38,85,74,008. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 5,92,96,193 as against Rs. 8,77,28,808—and that of treasure exported Rs. 49,81,109 as against Rs. 42,49,780. The gross amount of import duty received was Rs. 1,11,76,705 as against Rs. 1,08,64,067, and that of export duty Rs. 32,50,165 as against Rs. 37,92,766.

THE investiture of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is fixed to take place to-day. The young Maharajah is described as "an amiable and intelligent young man, and possessed of considerable accomplishments. In his youth his education was attended to by Government. He went to England about four or five years ago, and, since his return, he has received no small modicum of training from his illustrious father-in-law, Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. In society he is much beloved by those who come in contact with him, and he is on all hands considered as full of the highest promise."

WE see the home papers state that the Duke of Connaught will pay a visit to Lord Ripon in Kashmere previous to his Royal Highness taking up the command of the Meerut Division. But there will scarcely be time for this, considering that His Royal Highness will not leave Bombay till the 22nd, we presume, and Lord Ripon is due at Calcutta on December 1.

COLONEL STOKES and Sir Rivers Wilson have sent the following letter to M. de Lesseps:—"We are directed to inform you that Her Majesty's Government has learnt with much satisfaction the decisions you have taken on the subject of the reduction of the transit duty on vessels passing though the Canal in ballast and of the expense of floating stranded vessels, which will be henceforth borne by the company instead of by the stranded vessels themselves."

M. DE LESSEPS has accepted an invitation to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, and it is expected that he will make an important statement on the Suez Canal Question. It is not a business assemblage of political subjects, and national interests may be dealt with; M. de Lesseps would simply allude to the Canal in his own commercial interest.

A PARAGRAPH in Friday's (Oct. 19) evening papers states:—The Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously indisposed, and his medical advisers have ordered him complete rest for a time.

Truth says that considerable progress has been made with the Indian Institute in Oxford. The roof-timbers are already being put on, and the building is expected to be open in March.

THE German Medical Commissioners had arrived at Cairo before the mail left England, and were to leave for Bombay the following week, after having previously made an inspection of the quarantine stations of El Tor, Moses Wells, and El Wedj.

THE Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court on Oct. 17, returned a true bill against O'Donnell, charged with the murder of James Carey. On the charge being read to O'Donnell he pleaded not guilty, and on the application of his counsel it was decided not to take the case during the present sittings.

THERE is reason to believe, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that almost immediately after Sir E. Wood's return to Egypt orders will be despatched for the recall of three out of the six regiments now occupying that country. "For some days past our authorities in the Mediterranean have been in hourly expectation of orders to prepare for the reception of the returning troops. The decision as to the withdrawal of the remaining moiety of the British garrison will probably be taken in the November Cabinets."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON was presented in the City Hall, Glasgow, on the 17th ultimo, with a sword of honour subscribed for by the citizens in recognition of his distinguished services. The sword, a claymore, is decorated in the Italian style. The hilt is entirely of eighteen-carat gold. There was a large attendance in the hall, and the General was enthusiastically received. Lord Provost Ure, in presenting the sword, assured Sir Archibald Alison that they were there to confirm the truth of his own words to the Highland Brigade after the assault and capture of Tel-el-Kebir—that "Scotland is proud of this day's work." After General Alison had returned thanks, Baillie Wilson presented Lady Alison with a costly tiara of diamonds, also from the citizens of Glasgow.

SPEAKING of Mr. Bright's speech at Leeds on County Franchise, the special correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Mr. Bright's speech extended over nearly an hour and a quarter. The opening historical review was listened to with an attention almost uninterrupted by incidents of any kind, while his criticism upon the more recent course of events evoked indications of cordial approval. His views upon the reform questions were obviously shared to the full by his audience; and his suggested programme for next session—Franchise Bill, followed, if possible, by a London Municipal Reform Bill—secured the ratification which the resolution of the Conference presaged. The thrilling shout which went up from the great meeting when the resolution confirming the decision of the Conference as to the Franchise Bill was put might also, without much straining, be regarded as of evil omen to the political power of the Peers."

THE new number of the *Quarterly Review* contains an article entitled "Disintegration," which, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, bears strong internal evidence of being from the pen of the Marquis of Salisbury. It is ostensibly a criticism of speeches of Mr. Forster at Devonport and Stonehouse; in reality it is a political manifesto.

THE *Quarterly* article of which Lord Salisbury is believed to be the writer, advocates the substitution of the term "Constitutional" for "Conservative" as the designation of the Party of Resistance:—

"There is a general disposition among those who in the constituencies are opposing the party now in power, to substitute the word Constitutional for the word Conservative in their political language. It is the fruit of a true instinct. The object of our party is not, and ought not to be, simply to keep things as they are. In the first place, the enterprise is impossible. In the next place, there is much in our present mode of thought and action which it is highly undesirable to conserve. What we require is the administration of public affairs, whether in the executive or the legislative department, in that spirit of the old Constitution which held the nation together as a whole, and levelled its united force at objects of national import, instead of splitting it into a bundle of unfriendly and distrustful fragments. The dangers we have to fear may roughly be summed up in the single word—disintegration. It is to this end to which we are being driven, alike by the defective working of our political machinery, and by the public temper of the time. It menaces us in the most subtle and in the most glaring forms—in the loss of large branches and limbs of our Empire, and in the slow estrangement of the classes which make up the nation to whom that Empire belongs. The spirit which threatens to bring it upon us is of course most marked in the home administration; but it has left broad and discouraging traces on our external policy as well. Half a century ago the first feeling of all Englishmen was for England. Now, the sympathies of a powerful party are instinctively given to whatever is against England. It may be Boers or Baboos, or Russians or Afghans, or only French speculators—the treatment these all receive in their controversies with England is the same: whatever else may fail them, they can always count on the sympathies of the political party from whom during the last half century the rulers of England have been mainly chosen. But it is in home affairs that the ominous tendency of which we have spoken is most conspicuous, and it is in these that the danger threatens us the most closely. Of course, when the word disintegration, as a possible peril of the present time, is mentioned, the mind naturally reverts to Ireland; and Ireland is, no doubt, the worst symptom of our maladies. But we are not free from it here; it is beginning to infect us in this country also, though the stage is less advanced and the form is less acute.

FROM this and other passages in this strange political manifesto it might be inferred that the noble author does not "despair of the Republic," though the formula would not be used by him quite in the sense of the Roman general who had led his army to annihilation. Lord Salisbury—if he be indeed the writer—sees horrors on horrors accumulate wherever he looks. The Irish difficulty he regards as more formidable now than ever. He traces the evil back to 1780, when the Whigs first sought power by allying themselves with the Irish revolutionary movements. Now things are getting quite desperate:—

Mr. Parnell tries to operate on Parliament itself; and, for that purpose, to extort all the changes in the electoral law which are likely to increase the strength of his Parliamentary contingent. He sees that at the head of forty votes he can make Parliament almost unworkable; he naturally infers that, at the head of eighty votes, he can make the presence of the Irish members quite unbearable to the rest of the House of Commons; and he doubts not that in their agony Englishmen will reflect on the fact that it was the union with Ireland which bestowed this blessing on Parliament. Mr. Davitt, being outside Parliament, hopes to reach the same end by another path. He holds the common belief, that it is the Irish landslords who induce Parliament to retain its hold of Ireland, and consequently argues that, if they were extirpated, Parliament would be lukewarm on the question of the Irish Union. Accordingly he proposes the extirpation of the landlords by the simple process of taking their land from them. This strategy throws him more completely upon the ordinary resources of the "party of action" in every country. Both agitators appear, for the moment at least, to be advancing prosperously upon their respective paths; and the peril which they are creating for England will tax to the uttermost the manhood of her sons. * * * If the country had simply to choose between accepting and resisting separation, the decision would be given promptly and without hesitation. But a more difficult task is before this country. It must guard itself from being led, under the guise of legitimate indulgences or of carrying out accepted principles, into concessions which will make Home Rule inevitable. Have we strength left to do this? or has the disintegration gone so far that these concessions too will be won by the process which has proved effective for all that have gone before? We may have the resolution to refuse Home Rule as a whole. Have we the resolution to refuse it in instalments? Or will our bargaining politicians, when votes grow scarce, open their market once more for a final clearance sale of all that remains of English rule in Ireland? The air is filled with rumours of new negotiations and successful bargains.

THE article, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is a cry of despair: a moan for the dear dead past that cannot be recalled, a prediction of impending disaster; but it contains no hint, no suggestion, of a policy. He sneers at homœopathic remedies, but remedy of his own he has none. Conservatism, "that mule of politics which engenders nothing," has seldom shown itself more barren. And what is the more pitiful is that the author is evidently ill at ease and sorely troubled in soul over the problem which he essays to solve. The *Pall Mall* opines that the real Party of Disintegration consists of Lord Salisbury's following in the House of Lords, which renders timely dealing with admitted evils impossible.

THE following paragraphs appear in the home papers with reference to Mr. Shaw's case. The Paris *Telegraphe* has reason to believe that at the Ministry of Marine the difficulty concerning the arrest of Mr. Shaw is regarded as finally arranged. Mr. Shaw, it adds, will receive an indemnity of 60,000fr. (about £2,500), and M. Challemel-Lacour will address a letter of diplomatic regret to the Foreign Office. This arrangement will become official as soon as M. Waddington's return to London permits of the terms of the diplomatic despatch, which is to accompany the remittance of the indemnity, being finally decided upon. The *Temps* puts the case differently. It says:—"No correspondence, no exchange of notes, no discussion has occurred on this subject between the two Governments. The French Government, after examining the papers relating to the affair, which only arrived ten days ago, spontaneously and directly offered Mr. Shaw an indemnity, not for his arrest, which was sufficiently warranted, but for the undue prolongation of his detention. The decision was unanimously adopted by the Cabinet. It closes the incident in the most simple, just, and honourable manner for both parties."

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL GORDON, C.B., has returned from leave of absence, and has resumed command of the Mooltan Brigade.

THE commands of the 9th Bengal Cavalry and 38th Native Infantry, both at Peshawur, will be vacant shortly, owing to Colonels T. J. Watson and W. Reid-Martin proceeding on furlough. The former leaves for Australia shortly, but the latter will remain till January. Major R. M. Clifford will officiate as Commandant of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. A. Tottenham will take over the 38th Native Infantry, of which he has held command all the past leave season.

THE Committee on the Dress of Bengal Cavalry, of which Colonel Mackenzie is President, and Colonels Pennington and Davidson are members, with Captain Ditmas, 15th Bengal Cavalry, as secretary, commences its sitings at Meean Meer on Monday, the 19th instant.

A LANCE CORPORAL of the transport service at Chatham has been severely reprimanded for appearing on the parade-ground in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge improperly dressed and with a clay pipe in his mouth.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA NOV. 6:—The pressure has increased in Bombay, the Berars, and Madras, decreased elsewhere, the change, like yesterday, being greatest in the Punjab. The highest reading of the barometer is reported from Ajmere, and the lowest from Moulmein, but over Ceylon there is also an area of slightly deficient pressure. The winds are practically unchanged. Over the Peninsula the sky is still much covered with cloud, and more or less rain has fallen over the whole of that region. The amounts however, are not large. In other parts of the country the sky is cloudless or nearly so. The temperature changes are irregular, but generally downward. Rain to-day:—Wellington and Mercara, 1 inch; Coimbatore and Negapatam, ½ inch. Previously, Salem had ¾ inch.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.

THE following is the official summary of the Reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending the 30th October:—

The rainfall has moderated in Southern India, and agricultural prospects are fair in Madras, Mysore, and Bombay, but the river remains low in Sind, and there is a scarcity of water. In Berar cotton has suffered from the late excessive rains, but other crops are doing well. Rain is wanted in parts of Central India and Rajputana for the rabi, otherwise prospects are favourable. Very little rain has fallen in British Burma; some damage has already been done to rice on high lands, and serious fears entertained for the later sown crop if the break continues. There has been practically no rain during the week throughout the whole of Northern India. Rain is wanted for rice in Upper Assam, and the prospects of the rice harvest are growing worse in Bengal, where rabi operations are also being seriously delayed. In the Central Provinces the weather is seasonable and prospects are excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab the rabi sowings are in need of rain, but prospects are on the whole fair. Harvesting of the kharif is still in general progress. In Madras the yield of cholum, ragi, &c., is reported below the average in several districts, and in the North-Western Provinces the kharif crops have suffered from the comparatively deficient rainfall. Fever is prevalent in parts of Bengal, otherwise the public health is satisfactory. Prices continue to rise in Bengal, and are steady elsewhere.

The following is the report for Bengal. The rains have apparently ceased, and the cold weather is setting in. No rain fell in any of the reporting districts during the week. The rain of the preceding week in Behar and in certain other parts was very slight, and did no appreciable good to the withering rice crops; on the other hand, it somewhat improved the prospects of the rabi cultivation in Behar. The rabi cultivation is also being seriously affected by the drought. Prices are steadily rising in most districts owing to the bad prospects of the rice harvest. The reports from the eastern districts and from Julpaigoorie and Cooch Behar are favourable. In these parts only the rice harvest is expected to turn out pretty fair. Fever is prevalent in some districts; elsewhere the general health is reported to be satisfactory.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

MR. ALEXANDER ROBERT WALTER PINSON, a young man twenty-seven years of age, the station-master of Munmar, G. I. P. Railway, died of hydrophobia at the European General Hospital last evening. On the 10th ultimo Mr. Pinson had his left hand severely bitten by a rabid dog at his residence at the railway station. On the following morning he proceeded to Bombay, where he was attended at the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, and returned to duty at Munmar on the 26th ult. The wound then healed up. Soon afterwards symptoms of hydrophobia showed themselves. At first Mr. Pinson was attacked with burning fever. Early on Tuesday morning he asked his wife to bring him a glass of water. When it was brought he commenced to shudder at it, and evinced symptoms of dread. The wife became alarmed and called in the apothecary of the station, who at once ordered that the patient should be taken on to Bombay for medical treatment. Mr. Pinson and family at once came to Bombay, and Dr. Kay, the G. I. P. Railway Surgeon, was telegraphed to meet him at the Byculla railway station. On the arrival of the train there on Tuesday forenoon, Mr. Pinson was found to be calm and reserved. He was allowed to proceed to the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. O. Wheeler, residing in the P. and O. Dockyard, where he was attended to by Dr. Kay. Early yesterday morning he became worse, and screamed loudly. Dr. Kay, Dr. Sidney Smith, and Dr. Partridge were called in, and they pronounced Mr. Pinson to be suffering from hydrophobia, and ordered his removal at once to the European General Hospital, where, notwithstanding every care and attention he continued to grow worse, and died at about 4 p.m. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN MILL DEFALCATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been directed to the report in your paper to hand by the mail of the 4th ultimo, of the case of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, *vs.* Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, *alias* Kaku Wadia. At the close of the statement of the case Mr. Inverarity, counsel for the plaintiffs, referring to myself as secretary of the company, is reported to have said that no doubt Mr. Latimer had been guilty of gross neglect of duty, and had been dismissed the company's service in consequence. Mr. Inverarity has never had the whole facts of the case before him, and with your permission I will state the main features as briefly as possible. I was associated with the company from its formation; and when the mill was about ready to start, the appointment of an agent or broker on commission to buy the cotton and sell the yarn, and attend to the commercial interests of the company, became necessary, the conditions being that such broker or agent should procure a loan for the company of two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. There were various competitors, and I was ultimately successful in obtaining the appointment, and a draft agreement in my favour was sent out from England. Finally, this agreement was so far modified as regards remuneration that I accepted a salary instead of commission, and as the term "agent or broker" was supposed to imply commission I consented to exchange it for that of "secretary in Bombay," so as to do away with such supposition, but the clauses were exactly the same clauses as were in the "agent or broker" agreement. About this time and before the mill started working, Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia was appointed. He came with the highest testimonials, and the nature of his duties was discussed. I understood he was to be accountant, cashier, and general assistant. I have a letter in my possession now from a member of the then committee, stating that his appointment was independent of mine altogether as secretary, and I opposed the appointment on the ground that at that stage the company could not afford to pay so high a salary. He was appointed, however, and from the moment of his arrival, in accordance with, as I believed, the intention of his appointment, I handed him over the key of the safe and complete charge of the cash and accounts. I had the highest opinion of his character and position, and believed him to have private means. To charge me with neglect of duty implies that I knew I had a duty to perform, and did it perfunctorily or badly. This was not the case. I never entered on his duties, and did not regard it as part of my duty. In point of fact a very large proportion of the defalcations took place while I was on leave in England. After my suspension I waited in Bombay for two months assisting all investigations, until my health gave way, and I was ordered home on medical certificate. On my return to England I requested a meeting of the board, and put forward my claim for payment of my salary for the whole period of my suspension, and passage home to England, which having been referred to the company's solicitors, was paid, and the matter closed. I may add that I submitted the whole documents to eminent counsel in Manchester, who advised me that I had substantial grounds on the documents I submitted to him to support a claim for damages for defamation, as regards neglect of duty. I ask space for the first and only statement of the case made by me to the public.—I am, &c.,

JAMES H. LATIMER.

Manchester, Oct. 18.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

THE following Resolution on the establishment of telephonic exchanges and private telephone lines by the agency of telephone companies in India is published in the last *Gazette of India*:—

Observations.—In November 1881, licences were granted by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the Oriental Telephone Company, under which Telephone Exchanges have been established in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon. Permission was also given to the Oriental Telephone Company to establish and work, under separate licences in each case, private telephone lines within the areas defined in the telephone exchange licences held by the company. During the past year, various questions have arisen with regard to the further development of this class of enterprise; and His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following general rules under which licences for similar purposes will be granted in future.

I.—Competition between the State Telegraph Department and the Company or between Rival Companies.

In its letter No. 404T., dated 10th November 1881, the Government of India addressed the manager of the Oriental Telephone Company in the following terms:—

"The Government of India have expressly laid down that they will not give to any company a monopoly for Telephone Exchanges. They reserve to themselves full power to erect one for themselves anywhere, or for the public in any place for which no licence has been granted to a private company; as also to grant licences to more than one company on due application."

And again in its letter No. 465T., dated 9th December 1881, the Government of India wrote:—"That in the event of any private company wishing to work Telephone Exchanges in any city, in which the Government has already established such an institution, the Government of India will be willing to treat with any private company, capable of working it properly, for a transfer of the exchange. While the Government of India has no desire to compete with private enterprise in the matter of Telephone Exchanges in this country, it reserves to itself the right to undertake such business in places where private agency is not prepared to take it up."

So far as the operations of the Oriental Telephone Company are concerned, the Government of India is by the wording of these letters to a certain extent debarred from a full exercise of the right of State competition in the exchange business. So long as the business is conducted satisfactorily and on sufficiently advantageous terms to the public, there will be no necessity for departing from the practice hitherto followed in this matter; but in view of the desirability of securing adequate protection of the public interests, it is necessary that full discretion should be reserved to the Government to step in and undertake the carrying on of telephonic communication in the event of failure, overcharge or other misconduct on the part of a company, or of other circumstances which appear to render such a course desirable. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to rule that all future licences will be granted, subject to a full reservation of the rights of Government in this respect.

The right of the Government to license more than one company in any town has been maintained from the first, and is now reaffirmed.

The construction, maintenance, and working of all exchanges for, and lines between, Government offices will be undertaken in all cases by the Government Telegraph Department. The instructions contained in Public Works Department letter No. 309T., dated 13th June, 1882, to the address of the Director General of Telegraphs are therefore cancelled.

II.—Connection between the companies exchanges and lines, and the Government system will be permitted under rules to be hereafter laid down, and on payment of a certain fee.

When such connections have been established the receipt and delivery at Telephone Exchanges of written messages for transmission over the Government wires will be permitted under the rules hereafter to be laid down.

III.—Ultra-radial connections. Telephone companies holding licences for an exchange within certain defined limits may be permitted to connect with their exchange, isolated subscribers living beyond the limits defined subject to the payment of an extra royalty.

When connections are desired between towns, each possessing a licensed exchange, the trunk line of communication will, in all cases, be erected, maintained, and owned by the Government Telegraph Department, and let to the company at an annual rental.

But it must be understood that no company has a right to *claim* the erection of a trunk line, and that the State is free to approve or decline in each individual case.

IV.—Royalties. The royalty fixed in the licences to the Oriental Telephone Company is at the rate of 10 per cent. With a view to encouraging the development of telephone enterprise, companies obtaining licenses in future under the conditions now laid down will be required to pay a royalty of 5 per cent., with an additional royalty of 1 per cent. on *ultra-radial* connections.

V.—Good-will. In all future licences, it will be expressly stipulated in accordance with the English system, that, in case of purchase of the company's property by the Government, nothing will be paid for the "good-will" of the business.

VI.—On points not specially dealt with above the licences will be based on the form already adopted and in force.

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—Stimulants and insufficient amount of Exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1873." CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the cap rule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent as ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S. E.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain C. R. Edwards, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the European mails of the 19th October. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.

Mr. G. Scothin.
Mr. F. Breting.
Mr. A. P. Hillam.
Mr. W. M. Grant.
Mr. Caithness.
Mr. Hugh C. Bell.
Mr. F. B. Mathews.
Mrs. Bell and 2 daughters.
Mrs. A. B. Patterson.
Miss Patterson.
Master Patterson.
Col. and Mrs. Middleton.
Mr. G. W. Terry.
Lieut.-Col. A. H. Davidson.
Mr. Pitt-Kennedy.
Mr. J. de Burgh Miller.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard.
Major P. Galloway.
Mr. D. W. Macpherson.
Mr. H. Brown.
Mr. R. Brown.
Mrs. Lawrence and 2 daughters.
Mr. and Mrs. Currie.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Gray.
Mr. T. A. Bulkley.
Mr. R. Brickwell.
Mr. F. Prestage.
Mr. T. G. Heaven.
Mr. C. A. Lawson.
Mrs. and Miss Lawson.
Mr. Osman Alarukia.
Mr. and Mrs. Allen.
Miss Summers.
Mdlle. Pacquet.
Mr. Dickinson.
Col. P. D. Henderson.
Dr. Blaney.
Mr. Smith.
Mr. G. F. Parsons.
Mr. Patrick Smith.
Mr. Lavers.
Mrs. Waller.
Miss Atkinson.
Miss Prestage.
Colonel P. Hadow Jenkins.
Mrs. Sydney G. C. Hartwell.
Mr. and Mrs. Hart.
Mr. and Mrs. Greig.
Dr. W. Jackson.
Mr. F. G. Davison.
Mr. G. Scholein.
Col. A. Conolly.
Mr. C. Sharpe.
Miss Chamier.
Mrs. Norie.
Miss Heaven.
Mr. and Mrs. Brougham.
Brig.-Genl. Clerk.
Surg.-Major Pout.
Mr. W. Woodrow.
Major Manderson.
Mr. Durst.
Col. and Mrs. Sladen and child.
Mr. Savage.
Mr. Horn.

FROM LONDON.

Mr. & Mrs. J. O'B. Saunders.
Colonel Nuthall.
Mr. and Mrs. Spitta and child.
Mr. Colclough.
Rev. F. P. Wilkinson.
Capt. and Mrs. Macpherson.
Mrs. Benson.
Mrs. Wolfe and child.
Mr. A. H. Good.
Mr. Wallace.
Miss Elliott.
Miss Durre.
Mr. Warhurst.
Mr. W. J. Hind.
Mr. Flack.
Capt. Lloyd.
Mr. Goodwin.
Mr. H. D. Allen.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Penny and child.
Mr. Goodman and brother.
Mr. R. N. Lea.
Mr. S. B. Ellis.

FROM SUEZ.

Nawab Osman Ali Khan.
Mr. Guffar Cazewon.

FROM ADEN.

Syed.
D. Ardeshir.
E. A. De Souza.
L. Lopez.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH OCTOBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and members of the Royal Family attended Divine service on Sunday in Balmoral Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Sheerness from Flushing on Wednesday morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany visited Huddersfield on Saturday, and were cordially welcomed. Their Royal Highnesses formally opened a new public park, presented by Mr. F. H. Beaumont, and were subsequently presented at a luncheon in the Town-hall.

The Queen has approved the appointment of General Sir H. W. Norman as Governor of Jamaica.

The Chinese Ambassador had an interview with Earl Granville at Walmer, on Monday.

A public reception was offered on Saturday, at Folkestone, to the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, who replied through his secretary, Dr. Macartney, expressing his admiration of England, and denying that China entertained any feelings adverse to intercourse with foreign countries.

Sir S. Northcote visited Lorne on Saturday and replied to various addresses that were presented to him.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, previous to his departure for Quebec to enter on his duties as Governor-General of Canada, received an address of congratulation from the corporation and inhabitants of Londonderry.

Sir H. P. Barron, now Secretary of Legation at Brussels, has been appointed Minister Resident to the King of Wurtemburg.

The Rev. Dr. Westcott has been nominated a canon of Westminster, and the Rev. C. A. Smythies has been appointed a Bishop of Central Africa.

The Rev. A. W. Poole was yesterday consecrated Bishop of Japan. The ceremony was performed in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates being present.

A new oratorio, composed by Sir G. Macfarren, was produced with success at the Leeds Musical Festival on Friday.

Lady Adelaide FitzClarence, daughter of the late Earl of Munster, has just died at Brighton, aged 63. The death is also announced of Sir A. H. Elton, who was formerly M. P. for Bath, aged 64.

The tenth annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society was opened on Tuesday at Bath.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on Tuesday at Manchester, Sir W. Lawson presiding.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance was opened on Tuesday at Norwich.

A baronetcy has been conferred on Mr. Thomas Henry Farrer, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade.

The distinction of Companion of the Bath has been conferred on Dr. Acland, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, and Mr. M. Drummond, late Receiver of the Metropolitan Police.

A conference of delegates of Liberal Associations was opened on Wednesday at Leeds, Mr. John Morley, M. P., presiding. A resolution calling on the Government to introduce a Bill for extending the county franchise at the beginning of next session was passed. Last night Mr. Bright made a speech in favour of early legislation for the extension of the suffrage.

George Warden, late secretary of the River Plate Bank, and J. D. Watters, an outside stockbroker, were examined on Tuesday, at Guildhall Police-court, on charges of stealing bonds of the value of over £100,000, the propriety of the bank. Warden was examined as a witness against the other prisoner, and both were remanded for a week.

A large number of Roman Catholic clergy and students presented addresses to Cardinal Manning on Monday prior to his departure for Rome. The Cardinal, in his reply, said that ample provision was now made for the education of every Roman Catholic child in accordance with the true faith.

The Marquis Conyngham, who is suffering from typhoid fever, has slightly improved, but his condition is still one of extreme danger.

A permanent weather observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis was opened on Wednesday.

A party of the Salvation Army visited Gravisend on Monday, and while proceeding to their barracks under the protection of the police were attacked by a mob, several persons being much hurt.

A constitutional meeting was held on Saturday in Armagh, at which speeches were made by the Earl of Belmore, Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., the Marquis Hamilton, Mr. Macartney, M.P., and others, to protest against the demands for Home Rule.

Two political meetings were held on Tuesday at Rosslea, Fermanagh—one of Orangemen, over which Lord Crichton, M.P., presided; and the other of Nationalists, at which Mr. Healy, M. P., and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., were the chief speakers. A strong force of military and police prevented any actual conflict between the two bodies, but the position at one time was very alarming.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey began a mission on Tuesday at Cork.

An old farmer was beaten to death on Sunday, at Dripsey, Cork. He had been engaged in a land dispute, and was visiting his land when he was attacked. Ten men are in custody.

The ceremony of closing the Cork Exhibition on Saturday was marred by the violent conduct of a party of Nationalists, who interrupted the Royal Anthem with cheers for Mr. Parnell, but they were expelled by the police

OBITUARY.—Surg. W. Gillies, Ben. M.S.; Sir A. H. Elton, Bart.; W. Capel, J.P. and D.L. for Gloucester; Lady A. G. FitzClarence; Dowager Lady Harriet Gooch.

Several fatal cases of cholera have occurred in villages near Alexandria, caused, it is believed, from impure water, and great alarm prevails lest the disease should reappear in a virulent form.

The Chinese Government are making preparations to close the port of Canton against the entrance of vessels.

The terms of the Treaty of Hué have been published in Paris

M. Ferry visited Rouen and Havre last week, and in the course of his speeches at those places he urged union among all Republicans, and blamed the excesses of the extreme parties. He made no references to foreign policy.

The French Chambers have been summoned to meet on Tuesday, the 3rd inst.

The

his friends around him, half to the "house," a gentleman in a corner of the hall exclaimed: "Throw the Lords out!" The Conference took up the observation instantly with thunders of applause upon no other incident of the meeting, it may perhaps be said, was the feeling of those present expressed so warmly and so vigorously. The battle of the day—if that can be called a battle in which there was a corporal's guard on one side and an army upon the other—raged round the issue, London or the country? Mr. Firth, Mr. Pickersgill, and Mr. Smith, of Chelsea, fought gallantly for priority for London municipal reform; but all in vain.

The key-note of the Conference was found in one of the closing sentences of Dr. Dale's speech, "We are bound to defend the franchise blindfold from all risks." It had not needed the pathetic pleadings of Joseph Arch for political justice for his down-trodden class to bring the meeting to a fixed opinion upon this point. But the rude simplicity of the forcible retort, of the most interesting figure of the afternoon, sensibly strengthened it in its resolution. "Do you think," asked Mr. Arch, "that those men who have not votes should be considered first, or those men who have had them for thirty years and have never used them?" "If the two millions of rural workmen had had votes for such a period you would not now be troubled with agricultural depression." "We want the power to fight effectually for the land reform, upon which the future prosperity of the country so materially depends." These simple sentences made a deep impression upon all assembled; and when Mr. Arch cried, "We ask for our franchise," the feeling of the meeting found expression in a great burst of cheering, which must have filled the agricultural labourers' champion with the long-prayed-for conviction that he was not destined to go empty away. When the question came to the vote, the weakness of the London municipal party became painfully obvious. Not more than thirty hands were held up for Mr. Firth's amendment, while a perfect forest went up against it, and the opposition collapsed. The Chairman having made a brief appeal for unanimity, the resolution which had been moved by Dr. Dale was carried unanimously (not a single hand appearing against it) amid a remarkable scene of enthusiasm.

Mr. Bright presided at a great meeting of Liberals at the Town Hall, Leeds, on Oct. 18. He spoke of his undiminished interest in the question of parliamentary reform, and said that every evil prophecy which had been made in connection with it in the past had remained unfulfilled. Great measures had always followed reforms in the representation of the people, and when the last Act was passed the Irish question came to the front. Much had been done, and he regretted that the Irish people had been so misled. Coercion undoubtedly became necessary, but it was painful to the Liberals to employ it. A large number of the smaller boroughs must soon be disfranchised, and those who now had the vote would have to give it in the countries so that it would be no loss. An extension of the franchise was comparatively easy, but redistribution was difficult and complex. He therefore urged the Government to deal with these separately, taking the Franchise Bill next session, together with the London Municipal Bill, and leaving the work of redistribution to the following year. The minority clause ought to be abolished, as the principal was an anomaly, and he urged the Liberals to support an honest Government and a patriotic Prime Minister, and not to split upon small points. Referring to the House of Lords, Mr. Bright said their position was humiliating to both Houses. The Crown had now no power to veto a measure agreed to by both Houses, and if a second Chamber was necessary it should only be allowed to reject a bill once, and should be compelled to pass it if sent up a second time.

SERIOUS EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

DETAILS of an earthquake which, on Oct. 15 and 16 visited the coast of Asia Minor, in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, show that the disaster was a very serious one. Half a dozen villages have been completely destroyed, and some reports estimate the loss at over a thousand lives. The Pera correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

Smyrna itself was shaken violently, and some of the older habitations collapsed, but so far as is known no loss of life resulted, and the damage to property was comparatively of an insignificant amount. In Cheseneh, the town which is situated at the opposite extremity of the peninsula from Smyrna, the shock was much more distinctly felt, and the damage consequently was much greater. In the country lying between Cheseneh and Vourla, however, the full effects of the earthquake appear to have been felt. Several little villages are here dotted about, the inhabitants of which are chiefly peasants, engaged in agricultural pursuits, the cultivation of the sultana grape being the chief object. In this peaceful locality scarcely a house remains standing. The major portion of the houses collapsed at the first shock, burying the wretched inmates. Homeless and half naked the panic-stricken survivors sought the open fields, where, according to our latest telegrams, many are still huddled, cold and starving. From Smyrna help is being sent to them, but those who know how little the Porte can do on such occasions will realize what this means.

A Constantinople telegram of yesterday's date says:—Further details respecting the terrible calamity which visited the Erythean Peninsula on Monday and Tuesday last fully confirm the first estimates of the number of lives lost. The villages which bore the brunt of devastation were Katopanays, Reis, Dere, and Lidja. These are merely unrecognizable heaps of ruins, with scarcely a wall left standing. Lidja enjoyed high local celebrity for its baths, which were a favourite resort during the season for health-seekers from Smyrna and the neighbouring towns. Now all is confusion and desolation, forming a dismal contrast to former life and gaiety. The accounts of the wretched condition of the homeless and starving survivors are heartrending. At one blow these miserable people have lost present positions and future means of livelihood. Their dwellings and other buildings are shapeless masses of ruin, their flocks and herds are dead or dispersed, and all the fruits of years of toil have been swallowed up in a day. They have no food, and unless adequate assistance is speedily at hand many of them must perish of famine. At present they are weddled together out in the open air, not daring to take refuge in any of the buildings still left standing, or to construct sheds for themselves out of the ruins, lest another shock should come and involve them in the fate of their neighbours and relatives. A few of them have made their way to Chelmeh, and others fugitives have reached Smyrna. They all tell the same pitiful story of destruction and suffering of corpses buried in ruined dwellings, of wounded men, women, and children without medical aid, of hunger and exposure. The authorities at Smyrna have acted with much promptitude, and have already despatched quantities of provisions to the district which has most severely suffered. But the number of those left destitute is so great that the official estimate places it at 20,000, and that the charity, official and private, of Smyrna alone cannot cope with the distress. There is little trustworthy information yet to hand from Chios. It is known, however, that many houses were thrown down in the island, and though the fragmentary accounts hitherto received contain no mention of loss of life, it seems scarcely likely that all should have escaped.

On Oct. 19, the Lord Mayor on taking his seat in the Mansion House Justice Room said, addressing Mr. Gresham, the chief clerk, that before they proceeded with the business of the day he wished to make an announcement in a matter which had come before him in reference to the terrible earthquake in Anatobia. He had received that day a letter from Earl Granville enclosing a telegram from Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in these terms:—

"The British Vice Consul at Scio telegraphs as follows:—'Great destruction caused in neighbouring villages by earthquake at Chesmo. About 1,000 persons killed and wounded. Assistance is urgently required. Slight damage at Scio, but stock continued. I have asked the Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station to send a vessel to inquire."

In addition to that, the newspapers gave very sad accounts of the condition of the sufferers, and said that unless adequate assistance was speedily forthcoming many of them just perish by famine. He (the Lord Mayor) had appealed to the public so recently in respect at similar disasters that he felt some delicacy in again making an appeal. At the same time, in the face of the very serious accounts which had reached him, and of the undoubted facts contained in Lord Dufferin's telegram, he knew that there were many in this country who would gladly contribute to the relief of the sufferers. He would therefore ask the Press to intimate that those who desired to send assistance might if they chose take advantage of the Lord Mayor in his official capacity, and that he would take care to make the remittances through the proper channels.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A DESPATCH from Tonkin, received on Tuesday (October 16) by the French Minister of Marine, states that no important military movement had taken place. The roads continued in a very bad state. Huts and encampments were being prepared for the reinforcements ordered to Tonkin. The health of the troops everywhere was excellent. The Annamite Plenipotentiaries had arrived at Hanoi to arrange for the execution of the treaty concluded on August 25.

The *Standard* correspondent at Hongkong telegraphs that he has not yet received any confirmation of the reported evacuation of Sontay. M. Harmand is said to be much depressed with regard to the present position of affairs in Tonkin. His opinion is that France failed to act with due energy when she had the opportunity. The correspondent adds:—"Such Franco-Chinese merchants as I have been able to converse with assert plainly that only two courses are now open for France. She may fall back upon the discarded Bourree treaty or she must prepare to march on Pekin." The temper of the Chinese at all the treaty ports is said to be dangerous. There has been a riot at Foochow, owing to the French Consul having objected to the burial of Chinamen who had died of cholera close to the concessions. Placards have been posted up at Hainan threatening death to Europeans and mandarins.

The French Government, it is said, is prepared to pay an indemnity of 60,000 *l.* (£3,400) to Mr. Shaw. The difficulty now remaining to be settled is the question whether the letter accompanying the payment of this indemnity is to be made public or not.

The French Council of Ministers have adopted a proposal of Vice-Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine and the Colonies, for the creation of a Superior Council for the Colonies composed of thirty-six members. The *Telegraphe*, referring to this announcement, says:—

It is said that the Minister of Marine is resolved on henceforth giving an important place to Catholic missions in our system of colonial extension. In Vice-Admiral Peyron's opinion, the missionaries might render considerable service. He regards them as a force which has hitherto been neglected, and ought to be utilized. It is added that his proposal meets with some opposition among his entourage. Vice-Admiral Peyron is said to intend laying the question shortly before the Supreme Council for the Colonies, the creation of which was decided upon at a Cabinet Council.

The following telegrams appear in the *Times*:—

HONGKONG, OCT. 12.

M. Dupuis has arrived. He considers that the reported amicable agreement with the Black Flags is impossible. He thinks that they must be extirpated; that for France the chief difficulty is dislodging the Black Flags from their mountain fastnesses, and that further fighting must ensue before Tonquin can be fully occupied.

The native Press discredits the Black Flags having been brought over, styling such an attempt is undignified. and as lowering still further French prestige.

George, the Yellow Flag commander, has arrived here. He reports that owing to French authorities interfering with his command the Yellow Flags disbanded, most of them returning to Bacninh to join the enemy.

PARIS, OCT. 17.

The *Telegraphe* publishes the following from Haiphong, dated August 26:—

"I have just spent three months and a-half in Tonquin. When I arrive in France I shall be glad to aid, if need be, by my testimony, those whose views were so inaccurate that they will have to prevail, as soon as Riviere's death is avenged, if millions upon millions are not to be swallowed up in an interminable war. For the Chinese could always pour into Tonquin and jeopardize our commerce. Besides, it is more than probable that trade will remain centred entirely at Hongkong, and not flow to Saigon, as was hoped. Furthermore, is not Saigon itself supplied exclusively with English and German wares? It is a real misfortune thus to spend money by which foreigners alone will benefit."

MASSACRE OF ANNAMITES BY FRENCH SAILORS.

M. Pierre Loté, an officer attached to the French expeditionary force in Tonquin, sends to the *Figaro* a description of the barbarous conduct of the French sailors after the fall of Hué. The beaten Annamites were cooped up in a burning village. The only road of escape from the flames lay right under the guns of a fort filled with sailors, who were armed with Krapotchak repeating rifles.

"The sights were carefully adjusted to the distance, the magazines of the rifles duly loaded, and the men looked on quietly watching until the flank movement of the other troops and the firing of the bamboo huts should drive their human quarry before them. We saw them halting at the skirt of the village, with singed hair and garments; then, after a moment's hesitation, tucking up their flowing robes as high as they could, and trying to protect their heads with planks against the impending shower of bullets, they rushed on hoping to pass through the zone of fire. Two volleys (*feux de salve*) were fired, and it was quite a treat cétait un plaisir) to see these fan-like streams of bullets, so easily manageable, sweeping down upon the fugitives, twice in one minute, at the word of command, in a sure and methodical manner. It was like the jet from a huge watering-pot, which moved them down by dozens in a cloud of dust and gravel. We could see some of them, who seemed to be driven quite mad, and who, picking themselves up, ran about limping, now one way, anc now another, like wounded animals. Gathering up their robes in a comical manner, their long hair, having got unfastened, streamed down, and made them look like women. Others tried to escape by swimming the lagoon to try and reach the junks; these were killed in the water. Some were very good divers, and remained a long time under water; but our men continued to kill them all the same, when they came up to breathe, like seals. The men then amused themselves by counting the dead—fifty on the left, eighty to the right. In the village, there were small heaps of them. . . . With those killed in the southern forts, about eight hundred or a thousand must have been disposed of. The sailors made bets as to the numbers destroyed. It was barely nine in the morning and all was over. The rout of the King of Annam was complete. The heat grew intense. The sailors, maddened by the sun and the noise, then rushed out of the fort, and, quivering with excitement, rushed after the wounded, some of whom were creeping along, feigning death, others at their last gasp, stretching out their hands and pleading for mercy, shouting "Han, han," in a heartrending voice, and slaughtered them with their bayonets, or brained them with the butt ends of their muskets. The unarmed servants, the diminutive and effeminate lads who had followed the infantry from Saigon, hunted out the fugitives. and when they had unearthed one they called out, "Here's another; come and give him a leaving leang." These sailors were quite unrecognizable; they were absolutely madmen. It was attempted to restrain them; officers told them, "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves; this is cowardly and filthy work." They replied that they (the Annamites) were savages, that they had carried the head of Captain Riviere about on the top of a pole, and that if they had carried the day they would have cut the French to pieces, or sawn them within two planks. There was no reply possible to this. It was quite true, and so they were left to go on with their grim work.

After a few hours' rest, when the reaction set in, M. Loté says the men seemed to feel ashamed of their ferocity, and that they treated with humanity and tenderness the few wounded that survived.

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphed on Oct 18:—At to-day's Cabinet Council, M. Challemel-Lacour read an account of the diplomatic and military situation with respect to Tonquin, which is to be laid before the Chambers on Tuesday. The Marquis Tseng's impending return to Paris is also announced, and it is presumed that he will communicate the formal reply of China to the French proposals. But whether that reply is ready or not, the French Government is perfectly aware that China does not consider its position satisfactory, and it will be bound, either in this account, or in asking for a money vote, to state what course it intends to take. Military operations, indeed, are in abeyance during the rainy season, but the Government ought to have made up its mind whether to make Chine a better offer or to advance into Tonquin at the risk of confronting Chinese regiments.

AN Exchange Company's telegram from Paris, October 19, says:—It is expected that the Marquis Tseng, on his return to Paris, will make fresh proposals to the French Government. The Court of Peking, it is said, is animated with more peaceful sentiments, and is desirous of having the question settled in a friendly way. It is furthermore reported that Lord Granville has advised the Chinese Ambassador to make another attempt to arrange matters before officially demanding mediation. Everything, however, depends upon the result of the debate in the Chamber, and until that is known active negotiations are not likely to be resumed.

THE Chinese authorities were reported to be making all preparations to block the port of Canton. With this object Chinese troops embarked at Lungmun, near the Tonkin frontier, had been landed at Whampoa, and the Bogue forts on the Canton River were being provisioned.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MARQUIS TSENG AT FOLKESTONE.

A PUBLIC reception was accorded the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, at the Townhall, Folkestone, on Oct. 13. Sir E. W. Watkin, having opened the proceedings, expressed the gratification of the inhabitants of Folkestone, Hythe, and Sandgate at the fact of his having taken up his sojourn among them, and hoping for a continuance of the present amicable relations between Great Britain and China. Lord Brabourne seconded the address.

The Marquis Tseng, who was greeted with cheers, addressed a few words to the Mayor in Chinese; and then Dr. Marcartney, on behalf of the Marquis read a reply in English, in which the Marquis said:—I rejoice that day is come when, thanks to the improved means of communication which is so characteristic of our times, people whom space had hitherto made strangers to each other are strangers no longer, and that the barriers, physically and morally which separated them, are broken down, and that the production of fabrics of distant countries are as familiar to out people and to our homes as those grown and manufactured at our doors. The fabrics of the looms of Lancashire and Yorkshire are now as well-known and as much appreciated in China as they are in Manchester and Bradford; and we have only to look at the ladies who have come to grace this great assemblage, or to drop in on them on an afternoon, to find where a large proportion of the silks and teas of China find a market. But it is not only in material objects that our people will find it to their advantage to make exchanges. In science and art we have already learnt and have still much more to learn from you; but have you nothing to learn from us? To say so were to deny that there is such a thing as progress; to deny the great law of evolution which found such an eloquent exponent in the great apostle of nature who passed away from among you last year. No people could have lived and toiled through the hoary centuries whose record is found in the history of the Chinese race without having that something worth remembering, without having culled from the field of nature something worth handing down to posterity. You schoiars have already done much to re-tell the history of Babylon, Nineveh, and Heliopolis; but in Chinese literature and in Chinese antiquities they have practically done nothing. I feel confident that when these come to be explored, as they will be one day, they will be found to contain mines of wealth perhaps undreamed of in your philosophy—many missing links of knowledge whose absence has hitherto left many a problem of humanity unexplained and inexplicable. I entirely reciprocate the wishes for the maintenance of the friendly relations now so happily existing between our two countries, and I am delighted to think that, in the very extensive commerce carried on between Great Britain and China, there are so many and such substantial reasons for hoping that they will be continued. I need not tell an English audience how commerce—that greatest and best guarantee of friendship between nations—has increased between our two countries within the last twenty years, and how erroneous are the views of those, who, to hear them speak seem to think that the Great Wall of China, encircles the whole empire in such a manner that contract with Europeans can take place only at one or two points. Your merchants must have told you that there are sixteen ports in China, not including stopping places or ports of call, where the ships of all nations find welcome, and from which your merchants can send or carry their goods into every corner of the empire on conditions which, compared with the tariffs of some European countries, may be called Free Trade. This may, perhaps, be news to some would-be pioneers of civilisation, who would throw the *ægis* of their protection over you and your trade for a consideration of 25 per cent. We sometimes hear it asserted that the Chinese strive to avoid intercourse with European nations. This is not true. We do not fear contact with foreign nations—nay, we court it, for we know the advantages of it. But we refuse to have our hand forced. We believe that commerce, to be beneficial, must be a free gift, and that the spear is not the Moses's rod to make it flow into the great ocean of the world's wants. This is not the place to discuss diplomatic questions. I will, therefore, observe the same reserve that you have done in the address when refering to the question which now occupies so much of my time and attention, and will merely say that I sincerely hope that, by mutual concessions, it may be possible to give it a peaceful solution. My duty and my inclination concur in hoping for such a result, so you may depend upon it that it will not be my fault if such a solution should prove to be impossible.

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Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

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Rudesheimer	,, 26 0 ,, 29 0
Marcobrunner.....	,, .. 0 ,, 33 0
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From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.	
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Niersteiner	,, .. ,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, ... ,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0 ,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0 ,, 26 0
Bernacasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0 ,, 26 0
Rudesheimer.....	,, 28 0 ,, ...
Josephshofer	,, 29 0 ,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0 ,, 36 0
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Stangensparge, Asparagus (large tins)... per tin.	2 8	
Do. do. (small ,,).....	1 3	
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)....	1 5	
Do. do. do.	0 13	
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	1 6	
Do. do.	0 12	
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Do. do.	0 12	
Sellery (Celery)	0 14	
Do. do.	0 10	
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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 7th November, 1883.

NOTICES.

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CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD AND FIVE YEARS OLD

During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusil oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they ave not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

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